Voters Shop Among Primary Candidates

by Charles Scheiner

Connecticut Democrats will take their choice among three candidates in a primary election on Wednesday August 19. The outcome will determine who runs for the party in November race for U.S. Senate.

Along with the Republican primary which was held August 12, these are the first elections ever held under the new Connecticut direct primary laws. Polls will be open from noon to 8 p.m. All enrolled Democrats are eligible to vote.

Joseph Duffey is presently favored in the polls. He is opposed by Edward Marcus and Alphonsus Donahue. The following is my impression of these candidates.

"Intellectual" Joe Duffey

NEWS ANALYSIS

State Senate Majority Leader Edward Marcus of New Haven, 43 years old, has attempted to present himself as a fighter for the needs of the people. His slogan is "Tough. Very Tough. But so are the problems." He asserts that an aggressive young man is needed to represent Connecticut in the Senate. He tries to ignore his record on the issues, such as his push for a 6% sales tax (vetoed by Governor Dempsey) in the 1969 General Assembly. Instead, he spends much of his time in personal attacks on his opponents, calling Duffey a "marxist revisionist" and Donahue a "boss-picked" candidate.

Marcus is a bright, aggressive young man who made up his mind that he was going to be a successful politician when he served as a New Haven Alderman while still in Yale Law School. He has gone far in politics considering his age, but has risked it all on this election. He is clearly the underdog in the three-way Senate primary, and will face an uphill battle against Joseph Lieberman should he try to reclaim his State Senate Seat.

"Tough" Ed Marcus

Donahue the Father

Alphonsus J. Donahue of Stamford has been a loyal supporter of the Democratic Party for almost all of his life. The white-haired father of twelve children, he has made millions of dollars selling Talon zippers. In his campaign he has almost totally ignored the issues, presenting himself as the father figure who can

Continued on page 10

"Papa" Al Donahue

Pagina En Espanol: 15 Mas Criticas de Yale

MODERN TIMES

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At Armstrong
Strike Lines Harden

By Ruth Meyerowitz

It looks like a long strike at Armstrong Rubber. Negotiations between the company and Local 93 of the United Rubber Workers are stalled as the strike enters its seventh week. The two sides have agreed on only two particular points - one of them a federal anti-discrimination clause. Wage increases are not an issue. The new contract will probably follow the pattern negotiated nationally with the Big Four rubber makers: 30¢ per hour the first year and 26¢ for the two following years. But more than 90 issues still are unresolved.

Some of the major issues keeping the strike going are: company efforts to scare workers; the no-strike clause in the proposed contract; and the company's attempt to cut pay and vacations during the next three years.

Company Tries to Scare Workers

Armstrong has tried to scare workers and break their solidarity. Recently, Armstrong President F.L. Dwyer sent a letter charging that the union's contract demands are unrealistic. He said that Armstrong has to have the contract changes it wants in order to beat its competitors. He seemed to threaten to prolong the strike until the union gives in.

This letter reminded workers of another letter they had received a few months ago. That time, after a wildcat strike, plant manager Twickler wrote a letter telling Armstrong workers how lucky they were to get top wages and fringe benefits. He told the workers to knuckle down and quit wildcatting or risk losing their jobs.

Continued on page 3

Festival on the Green
Women 'Strike' at Oppression

The national Women's Liberation Movement has declared August 26 a Women's Strike Day to dramatize the oppression of women. A Festival-on-the-Green has been planned by New Haven Women's Liberation in support of this nation-wide observance. Women's Liberation Day was sparked by NOW (National Organization of Women), organized by authoress Betty Friedan and based in New York.

The purpose of the day is to reveal the many-sided oppression of women at work, at home, as consumers, and as sex objects. Large stores, corporations, the media, all of which make profits off the exploitation of women, are the targets of the day. The festival is intended to bring women together in casual ways to explore the ideas of Women's Lib and to analyze their needs.

Poster used to advertise Women's Strike Day.

The activities are scheduled to begin on the lower Green at 11:00 and will continue until dusk. They include various booths of information such as an Abortion Booth and an Employment Booth. Rap circles will be set up by women eager to talk to other women about problems such as marriage, divorce, spinsterhood vs. bachelorhood, and child care.

A Child Care Center will operate free-of-charge all day. There will be a special Statement Collage, a Write-Your-Own Graffitti Board, a Question Box, and 'This Oppresses Me' trash cans where women can literally or figuratively get rid of oppressive objects from bras or lipsticks to husbands or jobs.

There will be Women's Guerrilla Theatre, a Karate exhibition, interpretive dancing, songs and the debut and christening of the women's liberation band, which will play during that evening at Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State Street.

Throughout the day loud speakers will be set up for music, singing, poems, statements, testimonies, and hallejuhahs!

Women's groups all over the city are invited to join in. Refreshments that complement the ideas will be served.

'Crazy George' Stars as State's Witness page 2

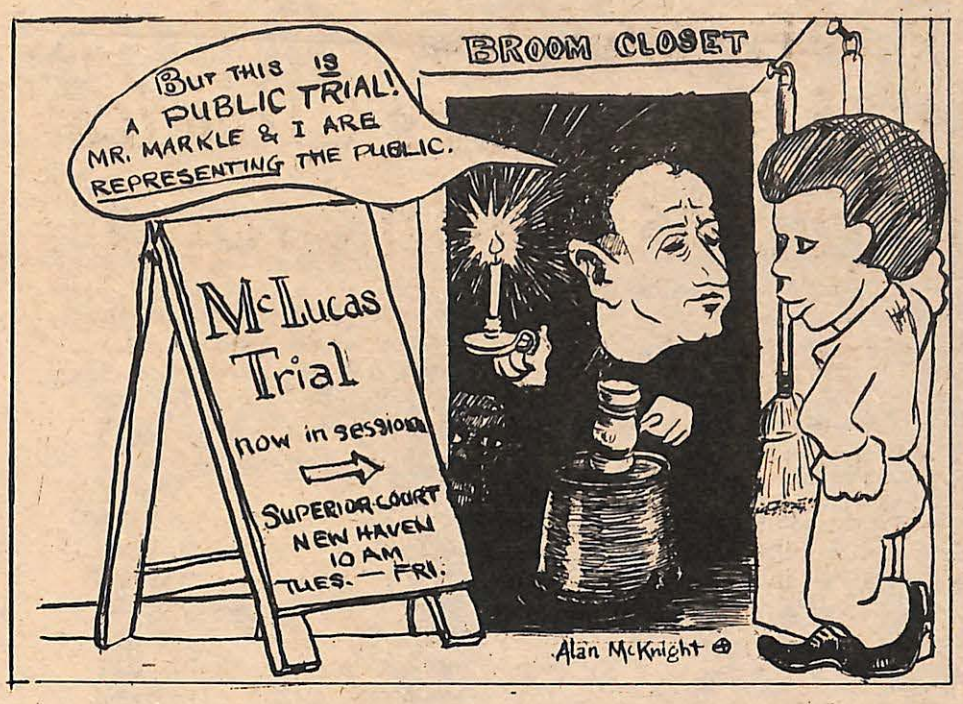
Yale Funds Split Black Coalition page 2

Social Security Discrimination page 4

Route 34: Time for a Roadblock page 8

Party Machine Loses Control page 10

School Board Denies Teachers Hearing page 11


BUT THIS IS A PUBLIC TRIAL! MR. MARKLE & I ARE REPRESENTING THE PUBLIC.
BROOM CLOSET
McLucas Trial
now in session
SUPERIOR COURT NEW HAVEN 10 AM TUES. — FRI.
Alan McKnight

Panther Trial

'Crazy George' Stars As State's Witness

by Jan Von Flatern

"George Sams is not on trial here."
—States' Attorney Arnold Markle

"As far as I'm concerned, he is."
—Defense Attorney Theodore Koskoff

International attention has been given to the fact that Bobby Seale, National Chairman of the Black Panther Party, is facing trial for his life here in New Haven. Already Seale has served a year in prison without having been convicted of any crime. It is only natural, therefore, that there should be a great deal of controversy about George Sams, the man whose testimony is the *only* basis for trying Seale and for denying him bail.

In Detroit, Sams was known as "Crazy George," although he wanted to be known as "Detroit George." At Wassaic State School, he was termed "mentally defective" and a "moron." In Naponech, New York, at the Eastern Correctional Institute, he was described as an "immature, unstable personality of borderline intelligence." He was called "borderline" because he tested at 75, or five points above the level of confinement.

For a time, Sams was Stokely Carmichael's bodyguard He once delayed a meeting where Carmichael was to speak by drinking an entire pitcher of water which he had been told to taste for poison. He wore a choir robe and called it a dashiki. He was shot in the head during a robbery attempt.

Later Sams joined the Black Panther Party. He showed animosity towards Bobby Seale. He and Seale clashed often, and Sams was eventually expelled by the Chairman for stabbing a "brother" in the leg. It was because of Carmichael's intervention that he was readmitted. Later, Carmichael claims that he discovered that Sams was a police agent, but since he was in Africa, he was unable to get that information to the Black Panther Party.

State Doctor Holds Exam

These facts show why the Defense moved, at the time of Seale's bail hearing, to have Sams examined to determine his competency to testify. The motion was granted. Dr. Robert Miller, employee of the State of Connecticut, was appointed by the State to conduct the examination.

Dr. Miller's findings are startling. According to him, Sams has undergone a tremendous personality transformation since he has been in jail. Not only has his IQ risen 10 points, but he now has an attitude of "warmth and cooperation" and can no longer be termed mentally defective. Asked the basis of his conclusions, Dr. Miller mentioned that when he had entered the room in which Sams was waiting, Sams had risen to offer him his chair. Obviously, notes Dr. Miller, it showed that "in growing up, Sams had learned respect for elders."

Also, according to Miller, Sams now has more "stimulation to improve his situation." As an example

Continued on page 14

Infiltration of Yale Funds Splits Black Coalition

by Jan Baecker and Liz Henderson

Vernon Moore has resigned as executive director of the Black Coalition after less than three months in that position. He explained that ties with Yale University have made it impossible for the Coalition to act effectively for the community. Instead, he said, the Coalition's "real interest has been protecting Yale from paying taxes to the City of New Haven."

Moore charged that "middle-class blacks have become the enemy of the people as much as Chief Ahern has or as middle-class white persons have." He believes that "the Coalition is a vehicle, in concept, to help salvage some of the problems. But it boiled down to a few executive people."

Moore said that these executives cannot attack Yale University because they make over $12,000 a year and more on the side, and much of this income depends on Yale. "The people are held down because of it."

Moore, who became executive director on May 12, claimed that the Coalition wanted to use him to build its image up with the community. "They thought that because they gave me $15,000 and a station wagon to drive, they could buy me off...They've been bought off, and they believe other people can be bought off. Everybody's got to realize that money isn't everything."

The Coalition had officially broken ties with Yale University early this year. However, Moore said that the Coalition only did this for the publicity, and that they secretly continued to work with Yale.

He charged that Ernest Osborne, the director of Yale's Community Affairs Council, works inside the Coalition with two or three different people. "Osborne is Brewster's right-hand man as far as black affairs," claims Moore. "He knows what the Coalition should be doing or shouldn't be doing. If he's working for Brewster, how can he help the community?"

Yale Reneges on Money

He also criticized Yale for reneging on its promise to raise $1,000,000 a year for ten years for the Coalition to administer. Yale revised its commitment to $10,000 a year for three years. Moore said, "That's too bad, but that's the way Mr. Brewster has weasled out."

He complained that Yale has not proved it has a commitment to the community. One way the institution could prove itself, Moore suggests, is by running programs for students from New Haven. He mentioned the possibility of the University giving free tuition to the top six students in New Haven. Another idea was to have a policy of open enrollment for 15 to 20 black and Puerto Rican students from New Haven.

One of the jobs of the Coalition should be to run decent programs, says Moore. But he complains that the Coalition has served only as a mediator. It has "told people in the suburbs what the problems are."

Should Expose Police

Moore praised the Black Panther Party for going through a "process to show people how the court system treats blacks in this country." He charged that the Coalition does not help "to expose the New Haven Police Department and its system, although it should be exposed. It also doesn't expose what's going down

in the trial of the Black Panthers or in the whole court system. I as an individual cannot be part of it."

Several community leaders, including officers of neighborhood corporations in Dwight, Newhallville, and the Hill, rallied behind Moore and demanded his immediate reinstatement. At a press conference following Moore's resignation they released a statement which included the following demands.

"We hereby request the immediate reinstatement of Vernon Moore as Executive Director of the Black Coalition. Further, we request the immediate resignation of certain individuals whose very position within the Coalition threatens the growth of the black community in the City of New Haven. If these problems are not remedied in the near future, we will have to find some means of expressing black needs other than through the Coalition.

"We are dissatisfied with the role which the Yale Council on Community Affairs, and Yale in general, have played in the Black Coalition. We strongly request that we be in on the selection of the chairman of the Yale Council on Community Affairs. We further ask that all business leaders who have had any involvement with the Black Coalition stop all dealings with it until its internal problems have been resolved."

Gunfight with Undercover Agent

Smith Pleads Guilty in Shooting

by Stewart Popper

On August 5, in Superior Court, Fred Smith pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the shooting death of police undercover agent Frank Hawley last January. Hawley ran a variety store on 719 Congress Avenue, which was used as a front to gather information on organized crime. According to Hill residents, Hawley himself engaged in drug pushing, dealing in stolen goods, and policy playing. Police used information from Hawley to arrest dozens of persons, mainly on drug abuse and burglary charges.

The shooting incident, the latest in a series of conflicts between police agents and the community, prompted Hill Neighborhood Corporation director J. Vernon Moore to issue a strong statement during the week that followed. Moore sharply questioned the value of undercover agents as a crimefighting tool, particularly considering their own criminal activities and the moral damage their presence inflicts upon the community. He went on to attack the whole idea of fighting drug traffic in the ghetto rather than its main source -big organized crime.

The statement's key points were:

"Do the ends produced by this police operation justify the means? Does this event, tragic for the dead man and the man who shot him as well as the whole community, indicate prejudice against the ghetto and in favor of organized crime?"

"Who benefits from this operation? Almost all the people arrested on this occasion were known to the police already. Really how much new information was uncovered?"

"How many juveniles started to take drugs through this encouragement?"

"Who gives State's Attorney Arnold Markle and Police Chief Ahern the right to encourage people to engage in illegal activities? What percentage of *all* crime in New Haven could be considered to be instigated by the Police Department through their games of entrapment?"

A number of Hill Neighborhood residents interviewed by **Modern Times** strongly felt that these questions were still as urgently in need of answers as when Moore raised them six months ago.

Labor Notes

NEW CONTRACT AT ENTOLETER

At Entoleter, Inc., in Hamden, the United Electrical Workers (UE) negotiated a new contract for about 50 men working there. Although signed in July, the new contract covered the workers as of May 1, 1970. Provisions of the contract were very similar to those signed by the UE with the Safety Electric Corporation in Hamden.

POSTAL WORKERS ALLOWED RIGHT TO UNION SHOPS

In Washington on June 30, the U.S. Senate voted 52-38 to give postal workers' unions the right to negotiate union shops with management. Connecticut Senator Ribicoff (D) voted for the unions. Senator Dodd (D) did not vote at all.

GRAPE WORKERS WINNING

The Southern Connecticut organizer of the grape strike boycott has said that the major victory by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee in Delano, California, does not mean an end to the boycott there.

Referring to the contract signed by Delano grape workers and their company, he said: "We have won a great victory, but the struggle must go on. There are still growers in the northern parts of California who have not signed union contracts.

He added: "We are asking the support of consumers and wholesalers and all the general public to keep their demand for union label packed grapes. With the help of public we may win this five year struggle for justice.

WHO SAYS INFLATION IS OVER?

The latest statistics on food prices paid by consumers in this area are bad news. From June 1969 to June 1970 the cost of eating at home rose 5.4%. The biggest price increases were registered by fruits and vegetables, which rose 9.1% during the past year. The second biggest increase was in cereals and bakery products - 6.7%. The cost of eating out rose even faster than the cost of eating at home. Restaurant prices rose 8% over the year. So much for the talk of inflation having stopped.

Armstrong Strike

Continued from page 1

The company's threats highlight the no-strike clause as an important issue. One of Armstrong's main goals is to eliminate wildcat strikes. Yet many workers feel that wildcats have been an effective way for Armstrong workers to to try to get better working conditions.

There is already a no-strike clause in the contract. The company probably wants to strengthen it, either by making the union responsible for wildcats, or by increasing the penalties, or , perhaps by getting the right to fire wildcatters.

The company seems determined to weaken the union's ability to protect its members. The company apparently wants to turn the union from an organization which supports and benefits its members into one which helps the company enforce work discipline and increase productivity. Making the union responsible for wildcats would be one step toward this goal.

Wage Cuts Opposed

Rubber workers oppose the wage cuts which Armstrong wants. They compare their wages to what the U.S. Government says is a decent income.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a moderate standard of living for a family of four requires an income of at least $11,000. If so, Armstrong employees fall way below standard. A worker in the lowest bracket earns $3.15 an hour, or $126 a week gross. That means $6,552 a year - $4500 below standard. Even top earners at Armstrong fall nearly $2000 below standard. They earn $4.50 an hour or $150 a week, totaling $9,360 a year.

Armstrong: Cut Pay, Vacations

For many years, Armstrong workers received 100% of their average hourly wages whenever they had to change jobs temporarily or when production slowed down because of poor stock. Now the company wants to cut that kind of pay to 90%. A worker earning $4 per hour could lose up to 40¢ for the hour, or $3.20 a day. Armstrong also wants to cut down-time pay by 10%. (Down-time is when a machine breaks down, and the operator waits for the mechanic to fix it or switches to a new machine).

In the past, the factory closed for two weeks vacation. Vacations range from 2 - 5 weeks depending on seniority. Workers could apply for the rest of their vacation any time during the year and would automatically get it.

U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington

Virginia Blaisdell

Armstrong workers continue to picket West Haven plant.

The company now wants to eliminate the shutdown and go on a 52-week a year production schedule. Workers see this new plan as another company attempt to exercise more control over their lives. Under this new plan workers would fill out forms listing three choices for vacation times. No matter how much seniority they have, people would only be guaranteed two weeks off. Vacations would be staggered between May and November. Workers would have to wait until the company could find substitutes for them. Armstrong could also refuse to grant the additional weeks off (although it would have to pay workers for them.)

'Armstrong Wants a Long Strike'

Many workers feel that the company wants a long strike. Since winter tire orders have been filled, many workers think the company is preventing an agreement so it can use up its inventories and save money. Some think Armstrong will use the savings on wages to help pay for its new buildings at Long Wharf.

Many Local 93 members see no choice but to expect a long battle and to stay out and wage a militant strike.

Exclusive Interview

WH Teachers Official Explains Union Stand

by Stan Heller

The following exclusive interview was kindly given by Mr. Russ McCrevin, past President and official spokesman of the West Haven Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, to allow *Modern Times* to offer its readers more information on a critical situation in West Haven.

Question: Why did contract negotiations with the Board of Education break down?

Mr. McCrevin: The Board refused to recognize that teachers have any rights to determine educational policy, procedures or objectives. The Board's view seems to be that teachers are employees who should remain silent despite our awareness that basic problems continue to be ignored. These problems --- such as the reading problems of children, the lack of modern supplies and flexibility of curriculum --- are not understood by most Board members, since they are basically accountants, lawyers, and businessmen whose last first-hand experience with education was perhaps 10 or 30 years ago.

Q. What are the main stumbling blocks?

A. The Board refused to recognize that gains won in past years by teachers should be included in next year's contract. These include Severance Pay, Sick Leave, Personal Days - strictly personal, class size limitations, right to counsel in determining subject groups of students, etc. There is also the Board's attitude, summed up recently by Board Chairman Nugent, that "teachers should have accepted last year's contract" in 1970-1971. Perhaps Mr. Nugent exists in a vacuum, but teachers as well as all workers have experienced inflation. Contrary to assumption, we do buy food and clothing, and his proposal will of course result in a cut in real wages. Even the Mayor of West Haven has appropriated a wage increase for himself this year.

Q. What proposals has the union presented to the Board which will improve education in West Haven?

Union Proposals

A. We proposed reduction of class sizes, addition of more counselors, psychiatric examiners, reading consultants, speech and hearing specialists, and more special education teachers. In addition, we proposed a guarantee of a textbook for each student.

Q. How do you respond to the charge that teachers just want to get more money for less work?

A. We want more money for more *meaningful work, not clerical work such as monitoring, yard duties, central detention. We want an opportunity to be creative, flexible, and to devote more time to teaching, not to administrative functions that are better done by paraprofessionals.*

Q. If no satisfactory contract is worked out before the start of school, will there be a strike?

A. The best answer I can give is to refer you to a vote taken in June, when West Haven teachers voted 310-7 in favor of a no-contract-no-work resolution. This is a good indication of how the teachers feel. The arbitration team's proposal will come out August 17, and then the teachers will decide whether is it satisfactory.

Union Teachers Join URW Pickets

by Stan Heller

Teachers from both the New Haven and West Haven locals of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, joined strikers at Armstrong Rubber in West Haven several times during the past few weeks. In addition, representatives of the United Newhallville Organization (UNO) lent their active backing. Officials of the striking United Rubber Workers as well as rank-and-file picketers gave a friendly reception to these groups when they came to the picket lines to show their support.

In the words of Gordon Medlock of the West Haven Federation of Teachers,

"As far as I'm concerned, the teachers' main responsibility is to the community. And that means being with the workers rather than the managers who live outside the community. The AFT ought to support all other unions and those unions should support teachers."

Echoing the remarks of teachers and others who joined the strikers, Medlock expressed understanding and sympathy with the frustration of the rubber workers over the fact that hundreds of tires are still produced each day at Armstrong. Supervisory personnel have been trying to keep up tire production in order to minimize the strike's impact on Armstrong profits.

Medlock also noted the concern of the striking workers that the fast pace of rising prices would wipe out whatever wage gains their strike might finally win.

All the people who joined the rubberworkers picket lines seemed impressed with the strikers' determination and their sacrifice of months of pay to win a better contract.

Benefits Denied Puerto Ricans in Social Security Discrimination

by Pat Thornburg

It has been brought to our attention that discrimination against Puerto Ricans may possibly have been practiced by the Social Security office here in New Haven.

Beatriz Lande, Spanish-speaking neighborhood worker for the Family Relocation Office of New Haven Redevelopment, took one of her Puerto Rican clients to the Social Security office to apply for Medicare. This client had already been refused aid three months before. On this trip, Lande was accompanied by her client's State Welfare worker, Fred Hansen.

When Lande explained what she wanted to a Social Security representative, she was asked how long her client had been in the United States. Lande answered, "three years." The representative then informed them that her client did not meet a 5-year residency requirement. Lande and Hansen tried to insist on their client's rights, but these rights were denied.

In the week that followed, Beatriz Lande checked the facts with a lawyer, who definitely stated that there was no 5-year residency requirement.

Discrepancy Shown

Hansen checked facts at his end where it finally developed that State Welfare in Hartford had to call the Social Security office in New Haven, to point out the law and the New Haven office's discrepancy in their practice of this law. The client's application was finally processed.

It is subsequently important to locate and notify any elderly Puerto Rican s who may have been turned down for Medicare or Social Security benefits due to a nonexistent 5-year residency requirement.

The end result of Lande's discovery was an emotion-charged memo to her supervisor in which she was highly critical of the Social Security office's actions. The memo was sent up through channels July 29, 1970.

JUNTA to Help

On August 4, Family Relocation defined its action. Project Director, Ray Call, issued a memo to Marcos Ocasio, Executive Director of **JUNTA**, suggesting that **JUNTA** could assist in locating "Spanish-speaking residents who could be employed there in such situations."

Call also mentioned that the matter was discussed by phone with Mr. Gromko. Gromko, District Manager of the Social Security office who "was aware of the incident, did fully understand its seriousness, and would take every possible step to avoid its recurrence." Although Call states that "ignorance of laws so vital to the performance of the job cannot be tolerated," he also concludes, "it seems to me . . . more . . . rudeness and ignorance than an overt act of discrimination," and he promises, "were it demonstrated that that office was giving unfair treatment . . . we would aggressively take more direct steps appropriate to the situation."

Modern Times Hampered By Police Chief; Bomb Threat

Modern Times is now being distributed at over 85 stores and by approximately 25 hawkers each issue. The response has been exciting and sales have steadily increased; however, three unrelated incidents over the past two weeks have hampered the distribution of this new paper.

In the first instance, the owner of the Baybrook Pharmacy, 10 Jones Hill Road, was called and told, "If you don't take **Modern Times** off the stand, then we'll bomb your store." President Martin B. Soloway notified West Haven police and, after a brief discussion, took the paper off the stand.

The second event also happened in West Haven where Chief of Police Harvey told a **Modern Times** newsboy, "I don't want you selling that paper in this town." This occurred when the newsboy went to the police station to check on selling guidelines.

The most recent event took place on Dixwell Avenue near Shelton Avenue when two youths threatened a **Modern Times** newsboy with a bottle and robbed him of seven dollars. While this kind of thing seems to occur everyday, and is a serious problem, the publishers of **Modern Times** find the first two incidents far more dangerous to true freedom of the press.

Hartford and New Bedford

Police Continue Panther Raids

by Peter Friedland

Police have begun to attack the National Committee to Combat Fascism, (NCCF) an organizing arm of the Black Panther Party, *the same way they have been attacking the Panthers.*
This charge was made by a spokeswoman for the Panthers in Hartford last week following a police raid on the NCCF headquarters. She linked it to many similar raids across the country and labeled it part of a national campaign to destroy the Panthers and the groups they work with.

The outbreak of "disturbances" in Hartford was used by police as an excuse for the August 2 raid on the NCCF headquarters, but the raid was planned several days earlier, according to Rosemary Mealey, Minister of Information of the Connecticut chapter of the Black Panther Party.

Charges against various persons among the 12 arrested were: conspiracy to commit murder, possession of marijuana, and conspiracy to violate narcotics laws.

Blackstone Ranger Arrested

In addition, Marvin Braswell, leader of the Blackstone Rangers in Hartford, was arrested August 7 and charged with attempted murder, conspiracy to commit murder, and possession of stolen goods.

Braswell was charged with firing on police during the Barbour Street raid. The Blackstone Rangers, a political organization which evolved from a street gang in Chicago, work with the Panthers and the NCCF in Hartford.

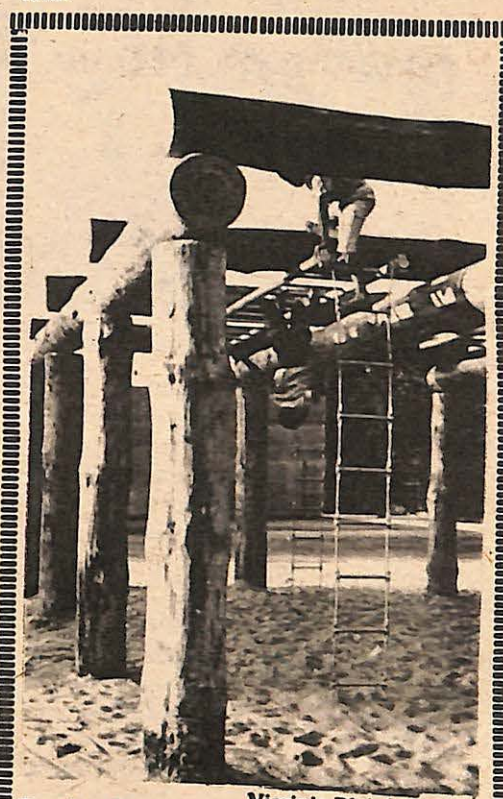
The arrests of the NCCF staff August 2 came after police, armed with submachine guns, surrounded the building. Tear gas and one bullet were fired through the window of the NCCF apartment on the third story of the building, witnesses said.

Police were responding to reports that there was a man with a rifle on the roof of the building, but the man is not a member of the NCCF, the Panther spokeswoman said.

Mealey pointed out that similar raids were carried out against NCCF headquarters in New Bedford Mass., during disturbances in the ghetto areas of that city the last week of July, and that six NCCF members were arrested and also charged with conspiracy to commit murder.

Mealey also charged that the press has distorted the disturbances by characterizing them as "racial," *when in fact they are actions aimed by black and Puerto Rican residents against the Hartford power* structure.

Six of the eleven Hartford NCCF members are out on bail, while bail for the Blackstone Ranger leader has been set at $50,000, an NCCF spokesman said.



Virginia Blaisdell

Wanted: New Park

Playgrounds are sorely needed in New Haven. Children are already using the Lenzi Playground at Jefferson Street and Grand Avenue, although it is not yet completed.

DC Crime Bill Preview for Federal Law?

by Lee Perlman

You wake up in the middle of the night and find that a stranger has broken into your apartment. He turns out to be a plainclothes policeman from the narcotics division of the New Haven police department. They suspect you of selling drugs, and, on the basis of "evidence" which you've never seen and can't argue with, are searching your home with a "no knock" warrant. The cop gave you no warning that he was coming, and may not even have any identification with him. Yet, if you interfere with him, you face charges of assaulting an officer — whether or not you were guilty of anything to begin with.

The only imaginary thing about this story is its location. Everything else described here is part--- and not necessarily the worst part --- of a law already on the books in Washington, D.C. It is the District of Columbia Court Reform and Crime Prevention Act (HR 16196). Something similar will probably become a federal law soon, covering the entire country.

The Washington, D.C., crime bill was originally supposed to be a badly needed reform of that city's police and court system. As passed by Congress, it contains the following provisions: sixty days "preventive detention," without trial or bail, of accused persons deemed to be troublemakers; automatic five-year sentences for persons committing their second crime of violence, and automatic life sentences for conviction on a third felony; "no knock" warrants permitting police to enter houses without identification or warning; lowering of the maximum age for jurisdiction by the juvenile court from eighteen to sixteen; and last, but not least, legalized wiretapping.

"Blueprint for Police State"

Little needs to be said about the bill itself. As Senator Sam Ervin, a North Carolina Democrat, put it, the bill is "a blueprint for a police state," a heavyhanded attack upon all potential opposition. But it is only the beginning. Attorney-General Mitchell has indicated that he considers the bill a model for the rest of the country. Nixon recently criticized the Congressional "batting average," because the D.C. bill was the only one of thirteen police measures to be passed. And there is the defense given by liberal senator Joseph Tydings for his yes vote on the measure: he felt that the next draft of the bill, appearing in a year or two, would have been even worse than the current measure.

Congress has also been busy working on a series of repressive anti-labor bills, which are every bit as frightening as the D.C. crime bill. A review of these bills will be published soon in Modern Times.

Nixon got into the act himself last week with his remarks about Charles Manson and a free review of a John Wayne movie. Of course it got attention -- the *N.Y. Daily News* said that boys-will-be-boys and the *New York Times* got mad because the word "alleged" was left out. But no one seemed bothered by the basic idea of the President of the United States sticking his nose into a pending murder trial in flagrant violation of the Constitution. Certainly Manson's judge wasn't bothered by it. He denied a motion for a mistrial.

Wetlands Ruined

Blakeslee dumping at Quinnipiac wetlands. Tony Dominski

by Environmental Offensive

The C.W. Blakeslee Construction Company has destroyed the Quinnipiac wetlands. These 66 acres of marshland east of the winding Quinnipiac River lie between railroad tracks and Quinnipiac Avenue.

They were relatively productive three years ago, even with the general pollution of the river and harbor. Now Blakeslee plans to pave its pockets by building an industrial park on the 46 acres it owns in the wetlands. The Blakeslee-owned area is now covered with stone, gravel, bricks, tires, bottles, concrete, mattresses, sinks, refrigerators,wood, etc.,etc..

Since World War II, businessmen and the bureaucrats they control have seen industrial parks as the solution to many of their financial problems. The recent public outcry over the destruction of marshlands in general and the Quinnipiac wetlands in particular forced James Gilbert, president of Blakeslee, to call a temporary halt in February to any further horizontal dumping. Blakeslee has, however, continued to dump vertically on the filled-in section of the land it controls.

In 1964 the Mayor's Committee on Open Spaces recommended 12 sites for acquisition and preservation under money from the Federal Open Spaces Act. A year later when the sites were purchased, the Quinnipiac marsh, mysteriously, was the only site dropped from the list and not purchased. There is reason to suspect some behind the scenes pressure by C.W. Blakeslee, who was a heavy contributor to the New Haven Democratic Party at that time.

By the middle of 1969, citizens were able to exert enough pressure on the state legislature to bring about passage of Public Act 695, whose purpose was to protect Connecticut marshes. Its proposed date of effect was first moved forward three months from July 1, 1969, to October 1, 1969, and then extended indefinitely. This allowed the developers 13 extra months to expand and exploit the marsh territory they control. Even with the law in effect and a permit required for any "improvement" of the marsh, it is doubtful that developers such as Blakeslee can be stopped from destroying the wetlands.

Right now, blame can be laid on State Attorney-General Robert Killian and Commissioner Joseph Gill of the State Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources for creating and maintaining this bad situation. Before they can be protected by Public Act 695's regulations, all Connecticut marshes must be "mapped" according to property lines and vegetation, with public hearings held following this prpcedure.

Gill's department took nine nomths to recruit a team of biologists and to contract the necessary engineering firms. In the last several months, only a few marshes have been mapped and only one or two public hearings held. This process may take years at its present rate and appears to be a technique to protect private industry instead of the dying marshlands.

Marshes add beauty to the dountryside and are invaluable for fish, wildlife, flood control and food. They are important to the people of the state. Once they are destroyed, they can never recover.

An Everyday Event

Minor Car Accident Turns to Nightmare

by Art Fleischner

What started as a seemingly minor traffic accident last week for Martha Everson, her 12-year old daughter Khris, and 10-year old son, Roger, ended as a two hour nightmare during which Martha Everson had to pinch herself to see if she wasn't dreaming.

A car with five 17 and 18-year old boys riding inside hit Everson's car about 10:30 one night as she was driving her children home. She became afraid when the youths started calling her names, chasing her son whom she had sent to make a phone call, and making obscene remarks to her daughter. When one of the boys pushed her she reacted by punching the boy in the nose.

She told her daughter to blow the horn to attract a police car that was cruising a block away. She told the officer, tentatively identified as William M. Rafferty, what had been going on and asked him for change to call her husband. His answer was, "Lady, I don't have nothin' for you." During this time the boys continued their swearing at Khris.

Martha Everson asked that the road be checked to see who was at fault and to see if the boys were drinking. The officer replied, "I don't smell any liquor, and let me handle this my way."

Martha Everson's husband finally arrived to take care of the children and she was forced to ride to the police station in a paddy wagon. The boys rode in the police car. "The only reason they took the boys to the police station at all was because my brother came by, and he happens to be a detective," Everson added.

Treated like a criminal

"When I got to the station I was treated like a criminal," she said. "The man in charge, tentatively identified as *Lt. Templeton, and the matron were rude to me, didn't ask me if I wanted to make a phone call, locked me in a cell and didn't permit me to smoke, even though there were cigarette butts on the floor."*

Martha Everson has written out a formal complaint about the conduct of Officer Rafferty and Lt. Templeton. She has also complained of the actions of the matron at the jail, but has not sworn out a formal complaint. Police could not give out any information pending an investigation.

While the events related above may not seem important in light of all the things that are happening in this country, they are tragic in this case. A mother of two saw herself ridiculed by boys 18, her children threatened by these youths, found herself humiliated by having to ride in a paddy wagon while her children watched, and had open hostility displayed by the police, who are supposed to be working for her benefit.

Martha Everson adds, "Many American women never would have been subjected to such treatment. But I am black and that's the difference."

12 Children Poisoned by Lead Paint

Recent testing among children of the Fair Haven community for lead paint poisoning resulted in the detection of 12 cases out of 126. Children between the ages of 1 to 5 are usually affected because they like the taste of the paint which has a sweet taste to them.

The paint affects the brain and can cause death. It is hard to detect, but parents should watch for a slowing of reflexes or a complaining of abdominal pains. If there is a possibility that a child has been chewing on furniture or there is any peeling paint in the home, then a blood test will determine if there is any poisoning.

There are no laws prohibiting the sale of paint with a lead content and buyers should always check the label of the can to see the percentage of lead.

Fair Haven To Boycott CPI Election

by Ellen Quinn and Dick Wieland

The Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation (FHNC) unanimously decided at its July 30 board meeting to boycott the CPI area representative election held in Fair Haven August 13th.

The FHNC, which is made up of 13 neighborhood groups, is basically at odds with CPI over the election procedure. The proposal originally submitted to CPI by the corporation called for a representative to be chosen from within the existing community groups. Charles Sabatino, director of FHNC, claims that this procedure meets with OEO guidelines. It insures that the person chosen would be truly representative of and accountable to the interests of the people directly affected by CPI funding.

CPI refused to negotiate with the corporation on this matter. Instead, CPI arbitrarily set up its own procedure, giving the election ballot to everyone in Fair Haven, whether or not they are affected by the funding. Sabatino charges that the past area representative for Fair Haven, Jerry Calabritto, has not gone to a single CPI board meeting in the two years he has held the post.

Freedom Now Reports

No City Inspection; Child Bitten by Rat

by David E. Parks

In the early part of this July one of our inspectors went out to the third floor of 58 Monroe Street to follow up on a complaint from the woman who lives there. She said that one of her children had been bitten by a rat. We found this to be true and the child was receiving medical attention for it.

Inspection of the apartment revealed deplorable living conditions. Peeling paint from the ceiling was found in the children's bedroom and in the back bedroom there was a huge gaping hole in the wall.

On March 6, 1969 that apartment was inspected and the same violations were there.

In March '69 our organization, Freedom Now, Inc., sent a copy of our findings in the above apartment to the Division of Neighborhood Improvements on one of their forms.

On July 15, 1970, the apartment was again inspected and the same violations were still present. Furthermore, a call made to DNI revealed that they had no knowledge of the existing violations.

This proved once again that someone is not doing their job in these agencies to see that dwellings are kept up to standards.

One of the Fair Haven Redevelopment inspectors told our coordinator that he has done all he can do, and that as long as the tenant is going to use more than one agency, the inspector was going to step out of the case.

It is quite evident that these agencies need help. We feel that if inspectors would do their jobs correctly in the beginning, this woman and others in her situation would not have to seek help **from more than one agency.**

Violations remain at 58 Monroe St. Courtesy of Freedom Now

Bread & Roses

A collective decision was made this week to close the Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State Street, for a brief time. This decision was prompted in part by the recent window-breaking incidents and also by the need for general maintenance and renovation.

A worker at the coffeehouse, John Champion, stated, "Bread and Roses has been open for a year now and never closed for any length of time. Needed work and improvements have been piling up and this is a good time to do it. We would also like some time to plan a fall program."

Look in a future issue of Modern Times for the reopening of Bread and Roses.

Editorial

Women Strike

Women's Liberation has grown to a strong movement in the past few years. One important aspect of the movement has been its rejection of the traditional image of women as homemakers who work only for "pin money" at mindless jobs. The women's movement has, as a force, attacked all the institutions, like the media and major employers, that perpetuate this image and keep women down.

The Women's Liberation movement realizes that women's role in society will never be able to change if the whole society doesn't change. Why?

Despite the fact that 25% of America's women are the major breadwinners for their families, women are still expected to see their major roles as work in the home. Men and women who work have to take boring and difficult jobs to keep this economy going. As the idle rich get richer, everyone else is forced to accept their lives as they are, which engenders feelings of powerlessness.

Women's Liberation believes that people can make big changes when they get together. This is why they are holding a Women's Liberation Day on the Green on August 26. The day should be an exciting one where visions of a new society can be shared. A society where women and men participate together in all aspects of work on the job, in the community, at home, and at school. A society where all people work for their own benefit.

Yale Should Pay Up

Yale's most recent attempt to buy off the black community has been dramatically exposed. Resigning as director of the Black Coalition, Vernon Moore charged that executives of the Coalition do not attack Yale because their personal incomes are dependent upon the university.

Yale's money, almost a billion dollars in property and stocks, has been accumulated from the profits of industrialists. Those profits have always come out of the labor of working people. What does Yale give in return? It doesn't pay taxes. It doesn't educate the sons and daughters of New Haven working people. It doesn't even pay decent wages to its workers, although it is the largest and richest corporation in the city. The debt of Yale to the people is enormous and growing every year. A few dollars to community leaders will not pay it off.

Perhaps the most tragic aspect of this latest episode is its blatant racism. Instead of acknowledging its debt to all the people, Yale enters with false promises to black people alone. This antagonizes people who are not black but who are owed the same debt by Yale. And it deludes black people into thinking that Yale will really help them.

No doubt Yale will send experts next year into the ghetto or into the high schools to "study racism." Yale professors will publish articles on racism, blaming it on ignorance or some such myth. But all the time it will be Yale itself causing the problem that it studies.

Yale's manipulation of the Black Coalition is not just a problem for black people. It is an insult and a threat to all working people. The Moore statement should be taken up by white and black together and expanded into a rallying cry that Yale pay its debt to all of the people of New Haven.

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MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need--not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: Joelle Dominski, Peter O'Connell, David Adams, Rick Wolff, Florie Ricciuti, John Moulder, Liz Henderson, Matt Borenstein, Art Fleischner, Neal Beck, Joan Dimow, Alan McKnight, Virginia Blaisdell, Lew Haberly, Lillian Dimow, Harry Henderson, Steve Ellner, Scott McIntosh, June Taylor, John Durrence, Craig O'Connell, Suzy Dyling, Alan Kay, Susan Schacher, Debbie Anderson, Renee Poirier, Betsy Champa, Nick Heyer, Micala Sidore, Stan Heller, Diane Gutterman, Howard Friedman, Alan Waggoner Betty Murray

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Write on

Modern Times **offers this section as a forum for expression of viewpoints on various issues.**

Duffey Supporter Deluded

To the Editors:

I was interested in your article in **Modern Times** of August 1-14 about the Duffey campaign. It pointed out the obvious—that young people are working for Duffey because they think that they can change the country that way.

But did you ask any of them if they realized that Duffey has come out in favor of occupational draft deferments, deferments which discriminate against working class young people? Did you ask them if they realized that Duffey has come out strongly against the legalization of marijuana and says that marijuana is one of the most serious problems facing the country? Why not ask them about Duffey's ultra-hawk stand on the Middle East?

Duffey, you might point out, is chairman of the Americans for Democartic Action, and he proudly boasts of that group's strong anti-communist stand in tones that sound like the McCarthy witch-hunt of the 1950's. He stated recently "I am not a Marxist of any kind...I have no sympathy with the new left." Duffey, of course is just like all the other politicians who try to gain power without a people's movement behind them. He wants to win and, if and when he does, he will sell us out just like all other politicans do. (Eugene McCarthy, Duffey's big hero, just endorsed the candidacy of Arthur Goldberg, one of the planners of the Vietnam war.)

Of course, I would rather see Duffey elected than someone more fascistic than him, but I think **Modern Times**, as a radical paper, should point out the limitations of "peace and reform" candidates and should show how the young people working for Duffey are being educated.

John Bancroft
New Haven

Saying No to Death

To the editors:

It is with great pride that I wish to join my voice to that of the unknown brothers and sisters who left the letter to the employees of the New Haven Draft Board on July 9. They said: "With joy and hope we assume responsibility for the lives of our brothers...."

I add: "...in our dance—of several shades, colors and variations—to celebrate life, which is sacred, to eliminate death, by becoming victorious over it, to bring back to life the soul of our beloved land, to save our own souls, to do more than give unabsolved lipservice to Judeo-Christian teachings, to live them out."

However, I am not the only one not in on that raid who thinks the job done should have been more thorough.

Conspiracy?

Does such thinking leave me open to a conspiracy charge? Well, me you could easily get to after this statement. But what of all those others who think the same? Perhaps, Mr. Nixon et al., you'll have to start employing expert mindreaders, start changing the laws around, even more, than you have already done to suit your purposes. You may have to build larger prisons or send some of like mind to some of your far-reaching colonies, like that one in which political prisoners were recently kept in "tiger cages."

Or, you could change your ways and bow down before a Power mightier than yours, a Power which will inevitably win anyway.

Whatever you do, Mr. Nixon and company, our hopes, our lives, our fortunes are dedicated to the idea that the day will really come when freedom will truly ring in this land, a land under God, that God of us all, who meant precisely what He said when He commanded us: "Thou shalt not kill."

In the last issue of **Modern Times**, there was a picture of Father Daniel Berrigan, S.J., holding in support the hand of a young man burning his draftcard. On the night of that incident in that very church, I was one of 41 who held in support the hand of a young man burning his draftcard.

As a friend once said publicly: "We are all Dan Berrigans!" Yet, as a song, some of us know and love well, goes:

One man's hands can't tear a prison down,
Two men's hands can't tear a prison down,
But, if two and two and fifty makes a million,
We'll see that day come round
We'll see that day come round

The example of Dan Berrigan and his friends have made me even more determined to say no to death. I, a woman, began to say no a long time ago, but now, for perhaps the first time, I say no courageously, constantly, clearsightedly.

Subtle Harassment

The harassment of me during the last months, especially after the draft board raid here on July 9 has been subtle and indirect. The F.B.I. "conned" me out of a good job here. They bothered the people where I live and even went to my 75-year old mother in Boston. They did

from The Montreal Star

this harassment all for actions I did not do, had no part in, and do not know who did.

My dossier started in 1947, when I was among those who helped to raise money for and smuggle guns to Israel. I served in Israel as a volunteer nurse and social worker from 1948 to 1951. Then I got to know better and became a pacifist.

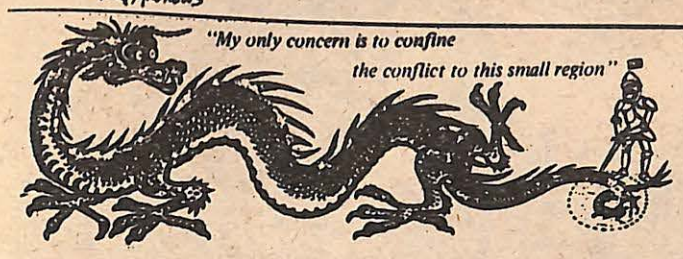
As A.J. Muste (of beloved memory) said: "There is no way to peace. Peace is the way."

My present mood has gone beyond rage. They may harass, intimidate, try to destroy one little me, but, while I live, they shall never succeed in destroying me lost, poor, sick robots that they are. I will find a way out of my own personal economic morass, and I shall continue to live and be myself and not succumb to wasteful hate. Rather, I extend my feelings of womanly compassion to all those who are engaged in trying to destroy the beautiful and the true in this land and others.

Brothers and sisters of New Haven, help bring closer the day when the future generations of all peoples can enjoy the fruitful blessings of peace, can fulfill the words of Isaiah, the prophet, also found in a song of today: "When every man 'neath his vine and fig tree shall live in peace and unafraid."

Marilyn H. Shindel
New Haven

NIX
SEN. McCLELLAN (D.-ARK.) SAYS THAT BOMBINGS IN THE U.S. REPRESENT "A SERIOUS THREAT TO THE NATION'S SECURITY"
WELL, WHY LOOK AT ME? I HAVEN'T DONE ANY BOMBING IN THE U.S.!
NAPALM
BILL ANDREWS
DAILY WORLD 7/30/70



Helpless Giant

US Perils Thailand

by Art Fleischner

The author was in Thailand from April 1966 to December 1968, part of the time as a Peace Corps volunteer.

Until the Vietnamese War, the only things Americans knew about Thailand was what they had learned from **The King and I.** The history we learned from this film, however, is just as inaccurate as much of the United States history we learned in high school.

The Thais found this film so insulting that it was banned in that country. It is especially insulting because it ridiculed King Rama IV who had much to do with keeping Thailand independent when England and France were dividing up Southeast Asia about 100 years ago. Ask any Thai today, and you will proudly be told that Thailand has always been independent and has never been a colony of any country.

U. S. Moves In

This unique status is in jeaopardy, however, as a host of businessmen looking for profits in oil, tin and rubber and 45,000 GI's have invaded the country. All will quickly add, if asked, "...but we are here at the invitation of the Thai government, and we are helping to develop the country."

The effect of all this American force and money has been to make the country more and more dependent on what the United States does. Neighboring Laos is already totally dependent on the United States and is being run by American dollars and the CIA. In Thailand, there is spreading dissent at becoming subordinate to the wishes of the United States.

The Thais have always welcomed visitors, ever since the Portuguese arrived in the 16th century. This hospitality has now reached the breaking point, however, as the Thai people continually see their customs being ridiculed, and their cost of living going up. As long as the military rulers in Bangkok continue to enjoy the fruits of American aid, then they will try to keep things as they are. But even now many are afraid to spend a night in many Thai villages, especially in the always neglected Northeast.

Few Get Rich

U.S. dollars have enabled a few people like hotel owners, real estate dealers, tourist agencies, taxi cab owners and restaurant owners to get rich, but, for the overwhelming percentage of Thai people, the American presence is now annoying and a hardship.

Any American would be upset to see foreign troops take over a hotel in New Haven or use Tweed Airport for maneuvers. When a country is only the size of Texas and has nine military bases with foreign soldiers stationed there, then that presence becomes extremely oppressive.

In Thailand, manners and form are much more important than they are in the United States. The GI who acts badly toward Thai women, complains about the laziness of the people or the unsanitary conditions, does more harm than any number of GI's who might build a school or road.

But it should not be concluded that the anti-imperialist feelings of the Thai people are formed as a result of the actions of some unknowing soldiers. The question is why is the soldier there in the first place? Is it because of the Vietnam War or is it because of some U.S. interest in Thailand? Did the USA build a B52 base only to leave it when the war is over?

American taxpayers say that all their money is going to develop foreign countries, and yet the people are not grateful. The truth, of course, is that the only people who benefit are politicians or that group of businessmen mentioned above. The same is true in Vietnam, the Philippines and other places the US sends its money. The Thai civil servant, student and rice farmer are aware of this.

We constantly hear about inflation in this country, but the problem is far worse in Thailand. When the government raised the price of bus fare in Bangkok from three cents to four cents, the people protested so much that the price was returned to three cents. This was only a one cent raise, yet staple products such as rice, fish and pork have gone up far more since the large influx of Americans.

Puppet Government

There is not a physical takeover of Thailand by the United States, but the presence of soldiers, businessmen and large investments leads ot intimidation and total dependence. The Thai government is not yet referred to as a "puppet government" the way the Saigon regime is, but a similar situation is developing. Harsh statements by Thai Foreign Minister, Thanat Khoman, toward "US Doves" could easily be substituted for those of Vice-President Agnew.

Some Thais are now demanding that, if the USA is going to give Thailand aid, then it should simply lend her the money and let the Thais work out their own problems. So much has already been wasted on the building of airports for American planes and the paying of Thai mercenary troops to fight in Vietnam at the expense of items like health, rural development and education. But that is true in this country also.

And so, with millions of dollars invested, planes and soldiers coming and going, western style dress, food and architecture flowing into the country, and over 75,000 Americans in Thailand, it is no wonder that the Thais are beginning to feel that their status as an independent country is threatened.

UP FROM UNDER

Do Families Really Work?

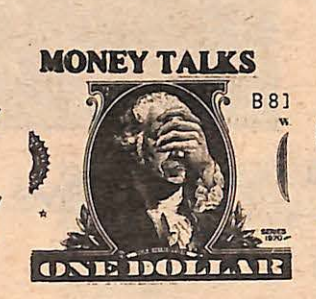
by Alisa Sherin

The family is always ranked with God, the flag, and apple pie as one of the great and pure things in life. Attempts to criticize the present kind of family structure have always met with closed ears. Recently the Women's Liberation movement has questioned the family and particularly the roles it forces on women. Such criticism is usually met with: "Well, you can't show us something better than the family, so the family as it is must be best."

Unfortunately we all tend not to want to hear things which imply the necessity for change in the way things are. Women's Liberation is trying to point out what is hurtful or harmful about the family in order to begin working toward what might be better. Women's Lib is revealing the simple fact that, although the family is based on fine ideals, it seems to fail to produce the love and happiness it supposedly stands for. If the family were what it is idealized to be perhaps we would not have a generation of angry, dissatisfied, frustrated youth.

Make no mistake. This statement is not meant to imply, as is often said, that "bad"

Continued on page 13



Overtime Gives Company Profits

by Matt Borenstein

For many men and women, working overtime is a necessity. It saves the hardship and inconvenience of holding down two jobs. For many others, it is compulsory—a requirement for keeping a job.

It seems strange that companies will push people to work overtime for time and a half pay rather than hire extra workers and install more machinery at straight time. It turns out that a company will make more profit for overtime work despite the increased hourly pay rate.

First, the more hours per day that a production employee works, the lower the cost of production. The cost of production includes wages, fringe benefits, rent, clerical and administrative work, raw materials. If straight time is eight hours and overtime is four hours, an *"overtime day" is 12 hours.*

It costs the company no more in clerical work or fringe benefits like hospitalization and pensions for an overtime day than for a straight day.

Eight-Hour Day

Consider an average worker who earns $4 an hour straight time and produces $16 worth of goods each hour. Suppose the fringe benefits cost the company $8 a day and the overhead for an eight-hour day is $40 a day. The "cost of production" for an eight-hour day is then wages ($32) plus fringe benefits ($8) plus overhead ($40) and equals $80.

This means that since the average worker produces $16 worth of goods each hour he or she covers the cost of production in five hours. The employer takes the other three hours work, totaling $48 a day, as profit. If the company has 1000 employees this gives a profit of $12 million each year.

Overtime Day

For a 12 hour or "overtime day" the cost of production in wages ($32 plus $24 minus time and a half) plus overhead ($40 plus $8) plus fringe benefits ($8) equals $112. The cost of production is now covered by seven hours work (7 times 16 equals $112) leaving five hours or $80 per worker clear profit each day. The 1000 worker company now gets $20 million profit each year. If the company had hired another worker on a straight time day the profits would be only $18 million.

Overtime clearly means more profit for a few owners. Regular overtime also means more fatigue, more tedium, and more accidents. It also leaves less time for relaxation, education and participation in politics.

Overtime also helps perpetuate unemployment Having people without jobs keeps wages for everyone down because the supply of workers is greater than the demand. This situation forces those with jobs to work overtime to keep up with inflation. An absurd cycle is created.

How Overtime Works for the Company

STRAIGHT TIME DAY—8 hours

Wages	= $32
Fringe Benefits	= 8
Overhead	= 40
Cost of Production	$80 = 5 hours of production work (worker produces $16 value per day)

This leaves a profit for the owner of 3 hours per worker per day or $48 per worker per day.

OVERTIME DAY—12 hours

	first 8 hours	4 hours overtime	12 hour day
Wages =	$32	$24	$56
Fringe Benefits=	8	0	8
Overhead =	40	8	48
Cost of Production	$80	$32	= $112

$112 = 7 hours of worker production time.

This leaves a profit for the owner of 5 hours work per day or $80 per worker per day.

MODER

Route 34: Time

by David Dickson

PART I: CURRENT EVENTS

The controversial Route 34 extension has once again popped into the headlines – courtesy of two area politicians, State Representative Albert Webber (D-113) and U.S. Representative Robert Giaimo, (D-3).

Giaimo is running for re-election in November; Webber has been speaking out more and more often, particularly about housing in New Haven. Both men now advocate re-examination of the Route 34 extension and possibly halting it altogether. After originally supporting the plan, Webber now says that the legislators were "misguided" by those who drafted the proposal and were "lacking in foresight." He went on to say that "New Haven cannot afford to have still another expressway knifing its way through the heart of the city."

The only novelty in Webber's and Giamo's statements is that they were made by politicians rather than the people of the Hill and Dwight neighborhoods who have been saying "Stop Route 34" for years.

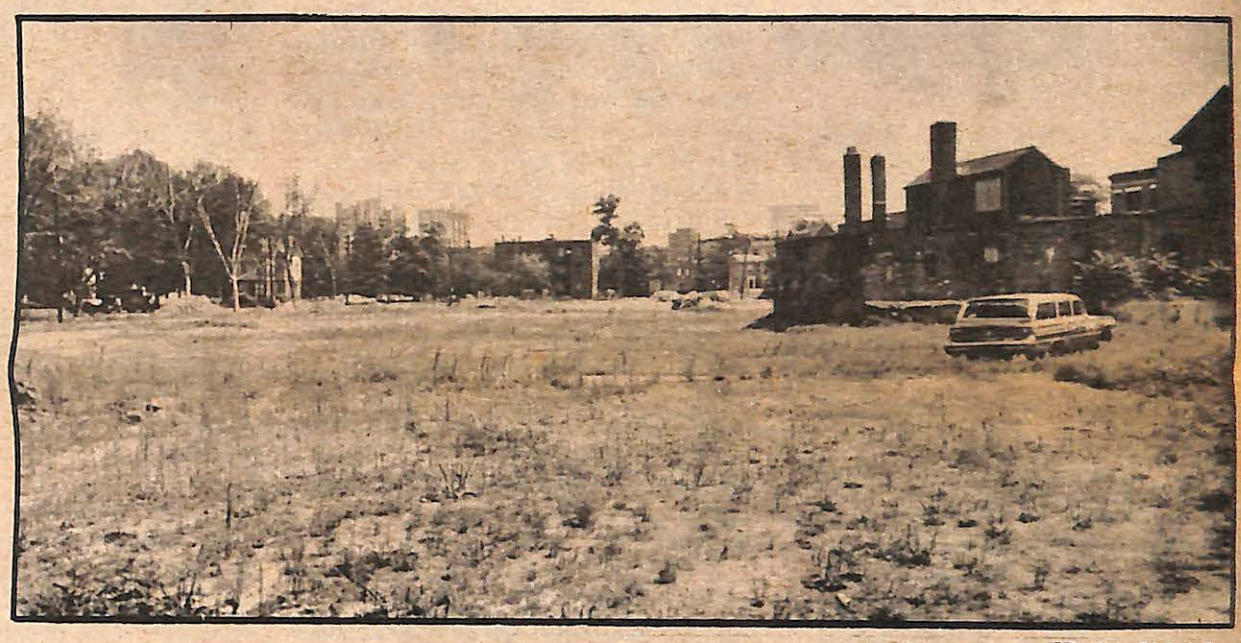
In October 1969, the Housing Consortium pushed the Route 34 issue into the New Haven mayoral campaign by calling for housing on the land cleared for the highway. The Housing Consortium consisted of the Black Coalition, Freedom Now, Inc., Community Housing, Inc., Hill Housing Development Corp., Student Community Housing Corp., and New Homes, Inc.

The American Independent Movement (AIM), the Human Relations Council, and mayoral candidates Henry Parker and John DiRienzo seconded the substitution of housing for highway.

So Webber and Giamo are now picking up the cry ten months later, and the highway promises to be a hot wire in November.

Alan Greenberg

Legion Ave., mid '60's looking west from Dwight St.



Virginia Bleidell

Desolation Row, 1970 Route 34 site looking east from Orchard St.

The Case Against Route 34

The massive size of Route 34 is the main reason against having it. Forty-three acres of inner city land will be devoted to a highway serving suburban and interstate travellers -- definitely non-city people. It will gobble up a big chunk of West River Memorial Park, although the park may be given away for a rowing course anyway.

There are other important reasons. Highways don't pay taxes, and the City shouldn't let its tax base erode any further. Highways contribute large amounts of pollution to our already polluted environment. The more we rely on cars, highways, parking garages, the longer we postpone rapid transit systems which will be inevitable someday.

Finally, the Route 34 extension will divide the Hill and Dwight neighborhoods and generally downgrade the immediate environments of these areas.

PART II: ROUTE 34's LONG HISTORY

Today's fight to stop Route 34 is only the latest in a series of protest and struggle.

Almost thirty years ago in 1941, the City of New Haven hired a French city planner to prepare a Master Plan for New Haven. That mysterious plan has never been made public; but, parts of it appear in the "New Haven Short Approach Master Plan" of 1953, prepared by the City Plan Commission.

Highways Galore

This plan placed particular emphasis on highway design, suggesting the building of the Connecticut Turnpike and the Oak Street Connector to link downtown with the highway. It also proposed I-91 and the East Rock Connector. Throughout the report it described the Oak Street Connector as a feeder to downtown, *never as a connection to Route 34 and the Naugatuck Valley*. Finally, it described how the city would utilize highway construction to clear large residential areas such as Oak Street and Wooster Square.

Richard Lee who was first elected mayor in 1953 never strayed far from the 1953 Master Plan, despite dramatic changes in the city's conditions during his sixteen years in office. The Oak Street Connector and Oak Street renewal plan were approved in 1955, and demolition was begun in January 1967. 607 families and 297 individuals were displaced.

People Kept in Dark

Anxiety over the linking of the Oak Street Connector with Route 34 began to mount. Residents and merchants in its path sensed that there was more to the demolition of Oak Street than the earlier "Short Approach Master Plan" had shown. Their time was running out, and they didn't know exactly where or when the highway would come.

Therefore, property owners failed to maintain their buildings, merchants moved elsewhere, slumlords moved in charging high rents and letting the neighborhood deteriorate even faster. They were confident that they, in turn, would be bought out by the State Highway Department.

Uncertainty remained until 1965 when Mayor Lee organized a large publicity campaign to get authorization for Route 34 from the State Legislature. Weary of ten years of uncertainty, no one opposed the highway. The Mayor bused 80 businessmen to Hartford for support and won a $20 million authorization from the Legislature for the section between York Street and Boulevard. State officials did refuse, however, to build a Frontage Road from Dwight Street to the Boulevard and ramps between the Oak Street Connector and State Street.

The first public hearing on Route 34 was held in April 1966. Lee, trying to manipulate community groups, hoped that public opinion might force the State Highway Department to build the Frontage Road and State Street ramps. The Highway Department agreed only to consider them. In 1967, the recommended that the further extension of Route 34 from Boulevard to Maltby Lakes be postponed until at least 1971.

People Uprooted

"Move out" was the order from the Highway Department to the people of the Legion Avenue area during the winter of 1967. When summer's demolition began, only half of the 400 families had left. The rest of the people trickled out during the year, and most of the buildings were demolished.

During this period, groups of neighborhood people and and the Dixwell Legal Rights Association tried to intervene in the demolition. They pressured the City's relocation office to find homes for some of the families. Today only a small handful of people and businesses remain in the area although the Highway Department cannot build the road for at least a year.

Alternative Plans

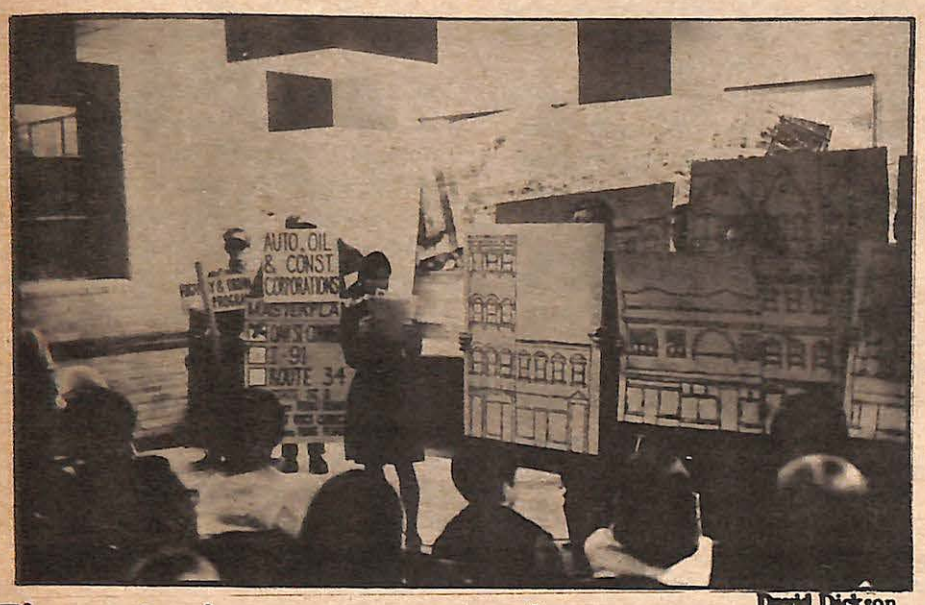
March 1968: The American Independent Movement published an alternate plan for Route 34 that would have reduced the land required from 45 to 16 acres. Some area legislators were interested in this plan but no effort was made to organize community people behind it.

That August, the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution supporting the alternate plan. Aldermen John DiRienzo, Vincent Mauro, and William Rees were its key advocates.

The incredible substitution of the original 80 foot median strip by *four new lanes* of "collector distributor" roads was what the Highway Department offered one month later in a public meeting. Area legislators and community groups -- the Hill Neighborhood Corp., The Dwight Area Association, AIM, the New Haven Preservation Trust, and the Save the Park Committee -- were stunned by this unveiling which kept the total width of the highway at 480 feet.

Weeks later, an ever growing coalition of community groups managed to get Redevelopment Administrator Melvin Adams to promise to ask the Highway Department to reduce the width of the road. But, at a December

for a Road-Block



David Dickson

Theatrical counter-attack "The people Vs. Route 34" at anti-Route 34 rally, Troup Jr. High, March 1969.

David Dickson

Architect testifies. Alan Greenberg presenting counter-proposal to Roads and Bridges Committee, Hartford, March 1969

David Dickson

Kids plant a tree in the path of Route 34, March 1969

Tony Dominiki

People's Park Every Saturday children help create playground on Route 34 site, Legion and Day.

meeting, Adams refused to participate in the discussion. One reason he may have changed his mind about speaking to the Department was that the Coalition presented at the meeting a new plan eliminating Route 34 altogether and routing the through traffic to the Boulevard and the Connecticut Turnpike. Both the city and the State dismissed this proposal, and the Anti-Route 34 Coalition decided to carry its fight to the State legislature.

Coalition Goes to Hartford

The focus of this next stage was two bills prepared by the Coalition and submitted by State Senator John DiRienzo and State Representative Bruce Morris. The first bill repealed the 1965 authorization to build Route 34, and the second bill called for the State to sell the land to community corporations for housing sites. State Representative Robert Oliver also submitted bills to redesign the highway.

Popular support for the Anti-Route 34 Coalition, which which now included the Dixwell Legal Rights Association and the Black Coalition, was demonstrated in March 1969, when 300 people attended a community rally at Troup School. Two days later, about 80 people travelled to Hartford to support their bills before the Roads and Bridges Committee of the legislature.

Only a few people testified against the bills including representatives of the City's Department of Traffic and Parking and the State Highway Department. The State Highway Department also testified against a City-sponsored bill asking for State Street ramps to and from the Oak Street Connector.

None of the bills came out of committee, and the State still intends to proceed with Route 34 although they need authorization for construction funds from the 1971 General Assembly.

"You Can't Get There From Here"

As noted in Part II, the State has rejected city plans to connect the State Street ramps. Without them, it will be impossible to get from downtown New Haven, heading west, unless one gets on I-91 at State Street and travels through the Waterside Interchange to the Oak Street Connector. A motorist wishing to leave New Haven will have to travel on the Frontage Roads until he reaches the Boulevard, where he can get on the main highway if further extension of the road is ever built.

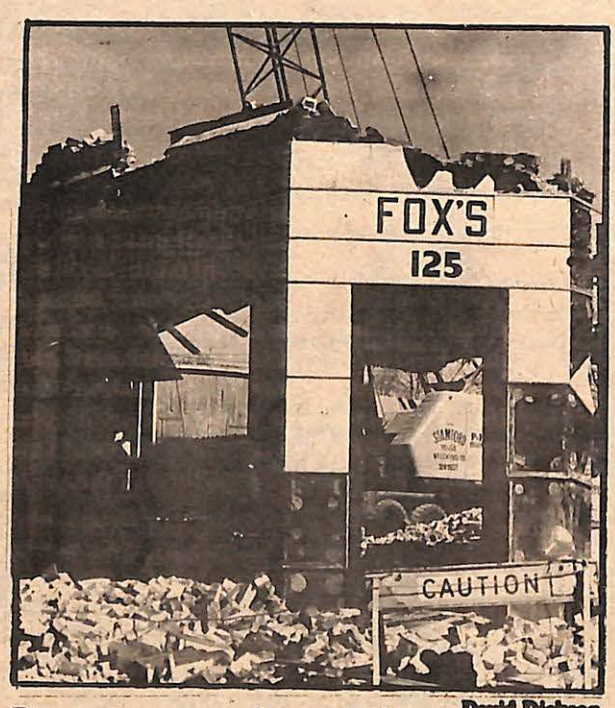
From the Boulevard to downtown New Haven, the same absurd situation exists. Local motorists can use only subsidiary roads. In short, the highway serves *only suburbanites and interstate travellers.*

These people could be accomodated on the Connecticut Turnpike, the Boulevard, and the existing Derby Avenue. Route 34 local traffic could be accomodated on existing and new surface roads in the Legion Avenue area.

PART III: SUMMARY

The men who fought hardest for the extension of Route 34, Dick Lee and Mel Adams, are no longer in power. Vincent Mauro is now majority leader of the Board of Aldermen. Bob Giaimo is reading the changing political weathervane and is pursuing the votes of the poor and the protestors. Less than before is the Board of Aldermen willing to act as a rubber stamp for expensive sacred cows.

Route 34 can and must be stopped. The people should find out where every politician stands on the issue, and no matter who wins in November, Route 34 should be buried in the 1971 General Assembly.



David Dickson

Once-popular deli. Remnant of a thriving community.

Unusual Aldermanic Meeting

Party Machine Loses Control

by Jack Nagel

New Haven's Board of Aldermen shattered precedents left and right at their August 3rd meeting. Three events especially made the meeting highly unusual:

--A non-member, Newhallville community representative Bernie Silva, was allowed to address the Board. This amounted to a rebuke to Mayor Bart Guida, who reportedly ran down a fire escape to avoid meeting a Newhallville delegation a few days earlier.

--Alderman Leroy Gomes won his fight against Aldermanic President Vincent Mauro, as the Board agreed that all Aldermen, rather than just two committees, would study the Coliseum Authority's request to be allowed to borrow another $3.5 million. Gomes thinks that a broader group will be less likely to approve the request.

--For the first time in years--perhaps decades--the Democratic Party organization was not in control. Because five regular Democratic Aldermen were absent a combination of Republicans and Democratic Alliance, members was able to win on several issues against Party opposition.

The Newhallville delegation was introduced by Alderman William Jones (Democratic Alliance, Dixwell) who asked the Board "to hear those whom the Mayor wouldn't hear." Jones warned, "When people desire to be heard and aren't, it conjures up dire frustrations," such as those that led to recent violence in Hartford.

Bernie Silva, who is education chairman of the United Newhallville Organization, told how a delegation of teachers, parents, and community representatives had come to City Hall about a school dispute, and had been evaded by the Mayor. (see story, page 11)

Silva then described the desperate financial situation of community organizations throughout the city. "If we had that $3.5 million (that the Coliseum Authority wants) to use in the communities, we wouldn't have any problems.

Silva admitted he didn't know what the Aldermen could do about community problems. Several Aldermen commented afterwards that there wasn't much they could do. One Alderman pointed to the Board's lack of control over money, decisions about which are made by the Board of Finance.

The Aldermen did, however, take an important step toward increasing their power. They unanimously voted to establish a Charter Revision Commission. The Commission will consider how the City Charter might be changed to (1) establish an elected, rather than appointed, Board of Education; (2) provide the Aldermen with staff help and pay for their services; and (3) give the Aldermen more say over the City Budget.

Lack of power of the Board and also of neighborhoods was demonstrated on another question, as the Board unanimously passed an ordinance drastically reducing the authority of the Hill Neighborhood Corporation.

The Federal government had demanded the new ordinance, and since the Feds control the money, they got their way. Under the new system, the Mayor's control over the Model Cities program will be greatly increased.

As a result of a well-publicized campaign by Alderman Leroy Gomes (Democratic Alliance, Elm Haven-Prospect Hill), both Republicans and Democrats agreed before the meeting to assign study of the Coliseum bonding request to a "Committee of the Whole."

Questions before the Board are normally studied by a committee before a vote is taken. Since the committee members learn more about the question than other Aldermen, the Board usually goes along with their recommendations.

Gomes wished to avoid having this happen on the Coliseum request, because the two committees to which it was assigned by President Mauro are dominated by regular Democrats. They would be likely to approve the request, since they are allied with Mayor Guida, who is also Coliseum Authority Chairman.

Formally, the change in committee assignments was made by Acting President Segal. Segal said that Mauro, absent on his honeymoon, had not been informed of the change.

Besides Mauro four other regular Democrats were absent. As a result, the Republican-Democratic Alliance coalition were able to pass a resolution calling for a review of the "problems and ability of the city Public Works Department.

The same coalition also changed downtown parking hours from 1 a.m. to 1:30 a.m.

These votes, minor as they were, still showed that the control of city government by the regular Democratic party has been considerably weakened. But if the Republicans and Parker Democrats become a permanent majority, they probably wouldn't stay together long, since their main point of agreement is opposition to the City Administration and regular Democrats.

Virginia Blaisdell

Donahue Tries in the Hill

A group called Afro-American Political Education is trying to get Hill residents to register to vote. They invited the Democratic congressional candidates to tour the Hill on August 7. One candidate, Al Donahue, accepted. At a press conference before the tour Donahue stressed that he wants to get things done by cutting through all the red tape that ties up Federal funds. Yet, at the close of the conference when one woman pressed the candidate about how he would do this, Donahue reneged. Despite the fact that he had admitted earlier that he has been close to government all his life as a businessman, he was unable to give a concrete idea of how he would get redevelopment and welfare funds to the people who need them. "You never answered my question," the woman finally remarked. "All I can do is try, dear," replied Donahue.

Students Kept From Voter Rolls

by Charles Scheiner

The New Haven Registrars of Voters have repeatedly tried to prevent young people, particularly students, from registering to vote through out the past two years. Ever since 1968 when 1600 new registrants carried New Haven for McCarthy and upset the party machine, prospective voters have had a very difficult time.

In the Democratic ward chairman primaries of April, 1968, 20 students were prevented from voting in Ward 2 because the moderator claimed that they were ineligible. Some were even physically restrained. All the students had been registered and enrolled Democrats and, when they took their case to court, it was ruled that the moderator had acted arbitrarily and illegally. Although the election in that ward had been decided by only 18 votes, the Judge was powerless to order a new election as there was no such provision in the State law.

Such a provision was passed by the 1969 General Assembly. It was used in the Ward 4 Aldermanic primary last fall when several people had voted twice and the election had been decided by a single vote.

Not Allowed to Register

Having failed a physically preventing students from voting, the Democratic Party turned to harassment at the time of registration. Anyone who is young or not absolutely straight will find it an interesting experience if he or she tries to go down to the Registrar of Voters to register.

If applicants do not ask specifically for a party enrollment form, they will not be told about it. People who are brought in to register by officials of the party are told to ask for the "pink slip" enrollment form, but those who come in on their own are not even made aware of its existence.

The applicant will be asked to prove residency in the city for six months, and, if the Registrar can find any excuse, the application will be recommended for rejection by the Board of Selectmen, which must pass on all new voters. An address in a university-owned building, an extended absence from the city, or lack of undeniable proof of six months residency may be used as the excuse.

If You're Over 40, It's Easy.

Anyone who is straight and over 40, however, will be taken without question when applying to register as a voter.

If the application is recommended for rejection, the prospective voter must appear at the next monthly meeting of the Board of Selectmen. An opportunity is grudgingly given for restatement of qualifications. Unless the person is very forceful and knowledgeable, or unless an expert in the registration procedure comes along, the Board will not overrule the Registrar's recommendation. If the applicant does not appear or fails to insist and press the case for the entire two-hour meeting, the application will be denied.

There are no figures available on how many applicants have been illegally denied their constitutional right to vote, but the figure is in the hundreds for New Haven alone. Many people become disgusted and give up after undergoing such harassment, but a few become determined to obtain their rights. By pursuing these cases through the Board of Selectmen, the Secretary of State's office, and, possibly, the courts, it is probable that most citizens will eventually obtain at least this one of their Constitutional rights.

Duffey Favored...

Continued from Page 1

unite the Democratic Party and "heal the divisions which are weakening our society."

"Donahue. The Democrat." is plastered on billboards and newspapers throughout Connecticut, and with this slogan the Stamford millionaire hopes to convince the Democratic voters of Connecticut that he is *the* Democrat, and that the other two candidates are not. Donahue is always warm and friendly toward his opponents in confrontation situations, but he tries to give the impression of being above it all. He tries to leave his listeners with the feeling that we can let these boys have their fun, but Papa Al will fix everything up when it's all over.

Duffey the Issue Man

Hartford Clergyman Joseph Duffey started his political career when he managed Eugene McCarthy's Connecticut campaign in 1968. He is the typical "new politician," trying to speak only to issues and to keep the campaign on a "high" level. He is the only candidate who tries to address the issues and who ignores his opposition, and this, together with his manner, makes him seem somewhat arrogant to his audience.

As with all reform politicians, Duffey is at his best when he is far from victory. Recently, as many polls have begun to show him as the favorite, Duffey has begun to react hurriedly and irrationally to events. He has responded to charges by Marcus (that Duffey was a Marxist) which deserved no recognition. And Duffey has recently taken positions on events that are are contradictory to his general principles and platform. However, voters generally remember only broad personal impressions, and Duffey's last minute panic probably will not hurt him seriously.

Which Image Wins?

There is a tremendous range in the personal risk each man is taking by running for the Senate this year. Although Donahue has essentially nothing to lose, Marcus has staked his entire career and is running scared. Duffey, who started with nothing, feels that he now has made great gains and is holding on for dear life.

On issues, Duffey has been taking strongly liberal positions while Donahue and Marcus have mainly ignored substantive questions, addressing them only when necessary to show how Duffey is not really more liberal than they. In campaign strategy, however, there are marked differences between the candidates, and this is what will decide the August 19 Connecticut primary. We will see whether the Democratic voters prefer an intellectual, a bully, or a father.

School Board Denies Teachers Hearing

By Gaetano Parillo, Jr. and Craig O'Connell

Ed. note: A simple grievance hearing for two Lincoln-Bassett teachers on July 30 before the Board of Education turned into a sit-in at City Hall and a fire-escape exit by the mayor before the day was over. How the Board of Education refused to hold the hearing and the mayor was afraid to meet with the teachers and their supporters is explained in the following article. It was written by the two teachers for whom the hearing was held, and will appear in Advance, *the newsletter of the NewHaven Federation of Teachers.*

We were suspended by the Superintendent of Schools on June 1, for 9 days for our action in support of the Newhallville community's boycott of its neighborhood schools. Our action was the result of our being denied our contractual right to a personal day of leave for May 29, the day of the boycott. Our requests were denied by the spurious argument that May 29 was the day before a holiday. How a Saturday can be construed as a teacher's holiday is incomprehensible to us.

Despite the obstacles placed before us we felt that our actions were justified. We notified our principal well in advance that we would support the community action by not reporting to work on May 29.

Our concern for the education of the children of Newhallville and the dignity and integrity of the community necessitated our action. We felt that we, in good conscience, could not remain passive in light of the manner in which the Board of Education had betrayed the Newhallville community.

Grievance Filed

Our suspensions left us no alternative but to file a grievance in accordance with our contract. The situation was complicated by the terms of the contract which state that any teacher dismissed for "refusal to work" shall not have recourse to the grievance procedure. However, it came to our attention that several teachers outside of Newhallville did in fact receive personal days of absence on May 29.

In accordance with step 4 of the grievance procedure we requested a hearing before the Board of Education. The Board, while being the original precipitator of our action was to be the judge as well. With respect to the provisions of our contract we invited witnesses to testify in our behalf.

When 30 such witnesses attended a hearing called by the Board at 8:30 a.m. the Board refused us the right to have them present throughout the entire proceeding. They insisted that each witness be called individually into a separate room.

We felt that all witnesses should be present in the event that one or any of them could voluntarily corroborate the testimony of another. This was denied! We then argued that the four Board members present did not constitue a legal quorum (at least five) and that they were in clear violation of our contract by not affording us a hearing. This they said was "immaterial!" Consequently the hearing did not take place.

Waiting to see the mayor: Teacher Freda Dunn tells some of the problems she comes up against. New Haven Federation of Teachers president, Charles Leek is next to her.

Virginia Blaisdell

*Our course of action was now perfect*ly clear. Through the New Haven Federation of Teachers we filed a grievance charging the Board of Education with political discrimination and with misconstruing May 30 as a teacher's holiday. With respect to Step 3 of the grievance procedure we met with assistant superintendent Herbert Borman. It appeared that prior to our meeting Mr. Borman had already decided to deny our grievance.

In a letter to us he stated that while he felt we had no grounds for a grievance he would meet with us anyway. During the meeting our contention of political discrimination became clear when Mr. Borman stated that we were suspended for "boycotting." As we anticipated, our grievance was denied.

We, including all 30 of our witnesses and union representatives, responded by petitioning the Mayor, an ex-officio member of the Board of Education, to intervene and direct that the hearing be reconvened with all witnesses present. Our attempts to see the Mayor were futile. While he was in his office when we arrived, he apparently exited via a fire escape while we waited.

At this point our only recourse is to go to arbitration a rather costly procedure, but the only avenue afforded to teachers at this time.

Keene for an Irish Lad

by B.B. Blaney

Ed. Note. Since the last issue of Modern Times *with the article by Donal Hurley about the class struggle going on in Ireland, a new incident occurred to inflame things there. Daniel O'Hagin, a 19-year old youth was shot and killed by British soldiers in Belfast on July 31. The following response to this incident was written by an Irish citizen who lives in New Haven.*

A sword of light has pierced the dark.
Our eyes have seen the star.
Oh Erin, leave the ways of sleep.
Now days of promise are.

The country is Ireland. The city Belfast. It is a time of great event for the Irish. They are struggling to throw off the shackles of 700 years of rule by the British government. At this time the city is the haunt of the spy and the informer. British khaki and the uniform of the auxiliaries are to be seen everywhere. The streets are alive with the engines of Crosley Tenders. There is the patrol, the cordon, the lightning swoop, the people of the city alert to the sound of rifle and revolver shots. There is all the terror created by a foreign force uncertain of the measure of its strength against an enemy expert in guerilla warfare.

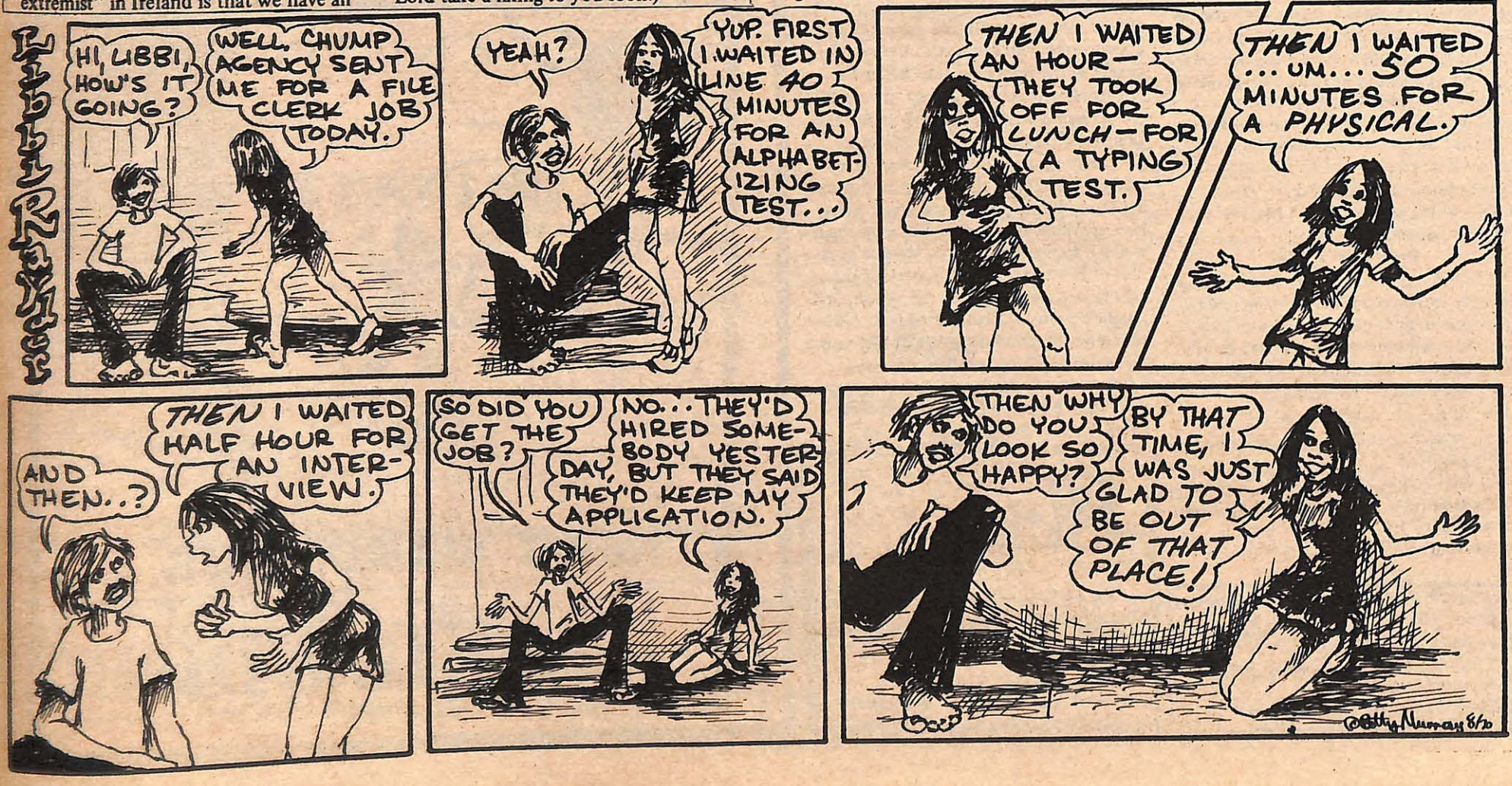
Into the street runs a young boy of 19 summers. A shot is heard. The cobblestones hit him in the face, and darkness covers his body with a heavy black coat. Another murder for the crown, another martyr for Ireland. In all British newspapers, he was an "extremist". The only way we understand the word "extremist" in Ireland is that we have an extreme love of our country. On the day of the boy's funeral, members of the Irish Republican Army marched to the graveyard. A piper played an old Celtic tune. It was like a Keene. The boy could not hear the words, but may I repeat them for the people?

The turf will be cut.
The corn will be threshed.
But your eyes will no longer see
The springtime or the harvest.
Oh Ye of daring thought,
Cold is your rest.
No longer will the sun
Bring warmth to your breast.
No longer will you hear
The song of the skylark,
The whispering of waters in the spring.
Oh ye of sensitive nature.
Cold is your rest.

****

Oh by the God who made us all,
The senior and the serf,
Rise up today and claim
Your own green Irish turf.
Rise up and plant your feet as men,
Where now you crawl as slaves.
Make your harvest fields your camp,
Or make of them your graves.
The hour is struck.
Fate holds the dice.
We stand with bated breath.
Now who shall reap the harvest?
'Tis life that plays with death.

(Aside to the British soldier who shot this boy, if he should read this item in the **Belfast Examiner**. Take it as I give it to you. All right, Tommy? May the Good Lord take a liking to you soon.)


Rubber Necker
HI, LIBBI, HOW'S IT GOING?
WELL, CHUMP AGENCY SENT ME FOR A FILE CLERK JOB TODAY.
YEAH?
YUP. FIRST I WAITED IN LINE 40 MINUTES FOR AN ALPHABETIZING TEST...
THEN I WAITED AN HOUR— THEY TOOK OFF FOR LUNCH—FOR A TYPING TEST.
THEN I WAITED ...UM... 50 MINUTES FOR A PHYSICAL.
AND THEN..?
THEN I WAITED HALF HOUR FOR AN INTERVIEW.
SO DID YOU GET THE JOB?
NO...THEY'D HIRED SOMEBODY YESTERDAY, BUT THEY SAID THEY'D KEEP MY APPLICATION.
THEN WHY DO YOU LOOK SO HAPPY?
BY THAT TIME, I WAS JUST GLAD TO BE OUT OF THAT PLACE!
©Betty Murray 8/70

People Made Own Rockfest

Ed note: The media gave considerable unfavorable publicity to the rockfest held recently at Middlefield. Many people from NewHaven who went and stayed at the festival have told Modern Times *another side of the story. The following are the personal impressions of Pat Murphy of NewHaven who stayed there for the entire time.*

The major impression that I had of Powder Ridge was that the people there realized that *they* were the festival. There were some bands that did play; Jelba and Swan and Melanie sang one night. But the ticket-holders I talked to said they were happy to be there even though the big bands didn't play, because the people there got themselves together and made their own thing. They played their own music and just had a great time.

People gathered in large groups on the slopes and down in front of the main stage. They turned over steel garbage cans and used them for drums. They chanted and sang. One group beat on one of the garbage cans for three days straight. And there was always a continuous drum music that you could hear all over the grounds.

Everyone was provided for and everyone's needs were met without any bureaucratic structure or government at all. Everything was free—food, medical services, free dope (grass and electric water and coolade—i.e., with LSD and mescaline.) *People volunteered to clean up the garbage—there were usually about 10 collectors every morning and they usually got assistance from the crowd.* Lots of people did volunteer work at the free kitchen and the medical service.

Agents Incite Trouble

The police were intimidated by the size of the crowd and didn't hassle anyone at all, but undercover agents in the crowd tried to start a riot. When one of the groups was chanting these provocateurs started people marching around the festival, then headed the line off the grounds and out into the streets into the town. I realized that we were headed for trouble and and shouted for them to turn back. A few others saw this too, and we managed to turn the crowd around and back into the festival. I heard later that some of the promoters wanted a riot so that they could film it and make money. They tried again, after the march turned back, but people were aware and didn't go.

The townspeople in general were really friendly and helped whenever they could. Many of them had their hoses running so that people could drink. Some of them even gave out free food. A few townspeople were giving rides to and from the festival. I don't know of anyone who had unpleasant experiences with townspeople. There were guards in some orchards right near the festival, but no one went near them. I was also told that the man who owned the orchards donated a free truck load of corn to people at the festival. It seemed to me that the residents were scared by the media, and after their initial contact with people at the festival they realized that they had nothing to be afraid of.

People Make Festival

What it means to me is that people like myself should get ourselves together and have our own festivals. This festival as well as the one at Mountaindale, New York, prove that the people who go there make the festival and not the promoters.

I think it proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that a large number of people can live together without any essential authority or bureaucracy. It proves to me that an idealistic society is feasible, maybe in my lifetime. It seems to me that if you can have 30,000 people live together without any central authority, then the world could do it. People have to realize that they are all brothers and sisters and that they shouldn't be competing. They should be working together. That's what happened at Powder Hill.

Virginia Blaisdell

The author knee-deep in research.

Gone Fishing

Lure of the Bass

by Dick Fortino

Unlike other freshwater fish the bass is very hardy and can live almost any place from the cleanest lake to the most polluted pond. Its color varies from light green to black depending upon how clean the water is. A long dark stripe running along its side is its most distinguishable marking.

Largemouth and Smallmouth

The two most common types of bass are the Largemouth and Smallmouth. They are often found together in the same lake or pond. Their food habits are similar and they lurk in the same places.

The distinguishing feature of the Largemouth is a jaw that extends behind the eye. *In contrast the Smallmouth's jaw ends before the eye.*

What Bass Like

Bass will bite at just about anything if they're mad enough---hungry or not. They are very mean fish and will strike to kill if something annoys them. During the early morning hours, pond shiners, frogs and worms make the best bait. During midday, lures, spinners and spoons are effective. From dusk to dark surface lures get the most strikes. The best surface lures are the Jitterbugs and the Hullapopper.

Where to Find Them

Bass, like most freshwater fish, are found near their food, which is concentrated along the shore. They are often found lurking around lily pads, rocky ledges or even fallen branches.

When fishing from the shore start casting about 15 yards out, depending upon the size of the lake or pond. When fishing from a boat, cast to the shoreline. Neverfish a lake or pond directly in the center because there is little food there to attract the fish.

The depth for fishing depends upon the temperature of the water, and the angler may have to experiment to find the right position to fish. Bass prefer cool water and if the surface of the water is warm, *the bass will stay pretty deep.*

Just for the Record

In Connecticut, Smallmouth bass run between two to four pounds and Largemouths run four to eight pounds. The world record Smallmouth is 11 pounds, fifteen ounces taken on rod and reel by D.H. Hayes. (Tennessee, 1955) The world record Largemouth taken on rod and reel is 22 pounds four ounces. (Georgia, 1932)

Welfare Worker...

Continued from page 16

After a short time you either become so calloused or so anguished, depending on your politics, that you no longer make home visits, but merely call up on the phone or ask a client to come into the office, and you write it up as a home visit. I personally found I could keep my sanity only if I staved out of the office as much as possible, and I therefore spent a great deal of time talking with my clients. I quickly discovered my impotence and uselessness, emphasized by lack of on-the job training, and soon gave up any notion of being of service in any real or concrete capacity.

Paper Over People

I found that the majority of supervisors, the only resource open to a worker, were unreliable in giving advice because their primary interests were the upholding of the rules and regulations of the Agency. Their knowledge of forms was formidable; of people, negligible. At its worst, Agency policy is punitive; at best, it is insensitive.

In this kind of a situtaion the best service you can give your clients is a thorough knowledge of available community resources and refer them to the appropriate one.

So far, I have not painted an optimistic picture. I do not feel optimistic about State Welfare's ability to genuinely help and change the lives of the people who are dependent upon it. However, during my almost two years with the Agency, I met a few workers and supervisors (most definitely in the minority) who had great sensitivity and understanding toward their clients and whose actions and determinations sometimes touched on brilliance.

The present system of welfare is not liekly to change in the immediate future. There are human beings out there whose lives are dependent on it. But working for welfare does not mean you have to be a tool of the system. It is important that clients be protected from the system and taught how to protect themselves. Unfortunately, the grinding effect of the nature of the work takes its toll all too soon. That is why the turnover in caseworkers is so high. But then I don't recall that Don Quixote lived to a ripe old age.

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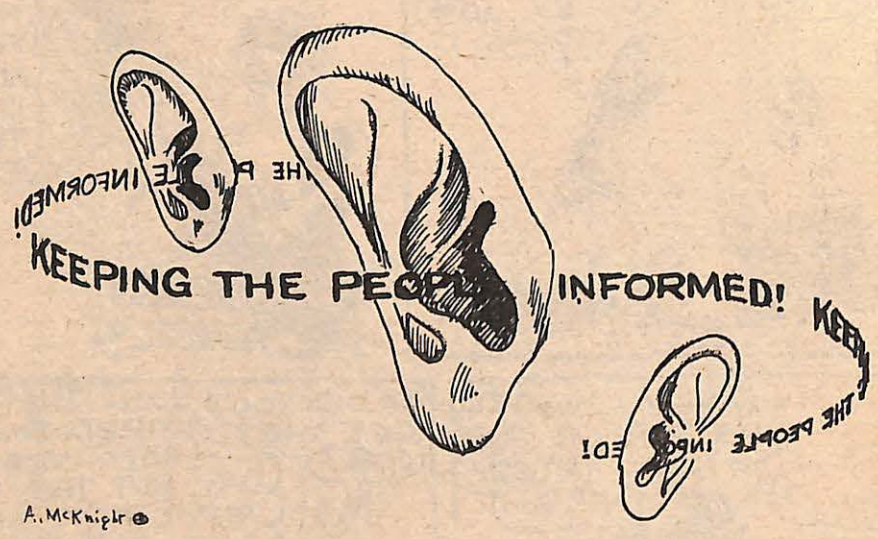


NEWS BROADCASTS
1:30, 5:30, 8:00PM
MUSIC 8AM to 5AM

The Hitch-hiker's Handbook: Poor Man's Greyline Tour

by Lee Perlman

"Anyone who hitches cross country, literally takes his life in his hands"–Abbie Hoffman

"You get experiences hitching that you can't get any other way"–Joni Rabinowitz.

Both of the above statements are fair descriptions of the poor man's grey line tour, cross country hitchhiking. Anything can happen on the road. The good surprises usually outweigh the bad, but it is necessary to accept everything that comes cheerfully, philosophically and stoically. Your enjoyment depends upon this acceptance and, frequently, your sanity as well.

What to take: Unless you plan not to sleep on the road at all, a sleeping bag is a necessity. Even in summer, a little protection from the elements makes a big difference in comfort. Get a bag that's waterproof and sturdy, even if it means spending a little more bread.

If you have a sleeping bag and are not in a metropolitan area, you can get a fine night's sleep on the nearest piece of level ground. Many states also provide free camping grounds. Things are a little more complicated in cities, but there are still a number of possibilities. Many cities have crash pads of one sort or another, and nearly all have a freak community. (In Dayton, Ohio, it numbers about twenty and is centered around the courthouse.) *If you are really hard up the local Salvation Army mission will provide a clean bed and breakfast if you'll only* repent. Most college dorms have provisions for people passing through. And *it is sometimes* possible to sleep in city parks; *it is* easy and safe in Boise and suicidal in *Chicago. Experiment.*

For the rest, use your judgement. Just don't take more than you can comfortably carry. *Don't take things you're* not going to use. *You're better off leaving behind something you might have* wanted than getting too bogged down to move.

Where and how to hitch: If you want to get where you're going fast, use a sign and stay at the entrance ramps of interstate highways. (Except for Indiana, you will be busted quickly for hitching on these roads.) Smaller roads are much more interesting to travel on. They are also less-traveled, harder to hitch on and go through rougher country. People do still die of thirst between towns in twentieth century America–in full view of their countrymen.

Using your thumb instead of a sign will get you the same number of rides, but they will tend to be shorter. Don't hitch from under a bridge; it increases the paranoia of places like Hannibal, Missouri, that you have friends in hiding to assault and rob them.

Fuzz: Sooner or later you will probably have to deal with the local constabulary. You can expect them to ask who you are and where you're going and to ask you to produce an ID and proof of age. If you don't have an ID they are more likely to search you. If you can't prove you're over 18, they're more likely to make you wait while they check up on you. They can do anything to you, including bust you on the spot for hitching, but most police would just as soon see you keep moving as long as you're not actively engaged in overthrowing the government. While I have little love for these folks, I would point out that a little undeserved courtesy toward them can save you some time in jail. Henry of Navarre, who became a Catholic so that he could become king of France, said that the crown was worth a mass. Bear it in mind.

To cut or not to cut: There is no way to cross the country without going through some region in which hippies and blacks are unwelcome. There is obviously nothing blacks can do about such places except go through them fast. As to hair and beards–on the whole, you are probably somewhat safer without them. But, like most hitching advice, this comment is a gross generalization. Many places classify all hitchers as hippies, junkies, reds, etc. And while there are places like Missoula, Montana, where you can get a free drink for producing a lock of hippie hair, most people you meet will keep such emotions under control.

Virginia Blaisdell

What brings you here: The three types of people most likely to pick you up are freaks, young people who are mobile (e.g. construction workers or students living away from home) or veterans of the depression who once had to hitch themselves. Women driving alone seldom pick people up; and tourists never do.

Truck drivers don't give too many rides these days. They risk losing their jobs and licenses for being caught. (They are still quite generous while driving their own cars.) House trailers and the people who drive them are full of shit.

Now forget all this and hitch from everyone and everything. Prejudging people is always a mistake.

And when you get one: Be sure you're both going in the same direction. Aside from that, remember that one reason people pick up hitchers is for company. Try to keep the conversation rolling. It makes the ride a lot more enjoyable and interesting. At the least be polite. Remember the driver owes you nothing, and you owe him a ride.

Up From Under...

Continued from page 7

parents are the cause of rebellious youth. Young people are reacting to the fact that the structure of the family has failed to give people a place and a sense of belonging in this highly industrialized country.

Why has the present family structure failed ? The ethic of the family declares that there is one group of people, related by blood, that you stick to, grow up within, depend on, and defend through life. Such attitudes of support are wonderful attributes, and it is no wonder that people rush to defend the family as a "way of life." Such a concept, however, fails because it suggests that there is only this one group of people with whom to have warm loving relationships. Help and companionship become isolated to just the family unit. The world becomes a harsh, cruel reality outside that must be defended against. The family is seen as a buffer against loneliness, and the hard knocks of the world.

Loneliness

In its fight against loneliness, the family often creates loneliness more readily than it removes it. For the people within the family, there are very few people to be close to, and these few people are forced upon family members by the chance of birth, especially now that it is fashionable to have only one or two-child families. But the child is never allowed to be completely free with friends because he must usually be home in time for dinner, or for rest. He or she must come to a private home, where the parents control who can come in. Life, as the child grows older, will be a struggle to be free of the family, to get out. Life becomes a rat-race to get married, to build one's own family. The pressure to find a mate to ward off loneliness is so great that thousands of wrong choices are made. These wrong choices create even greater loneliness and suffering.

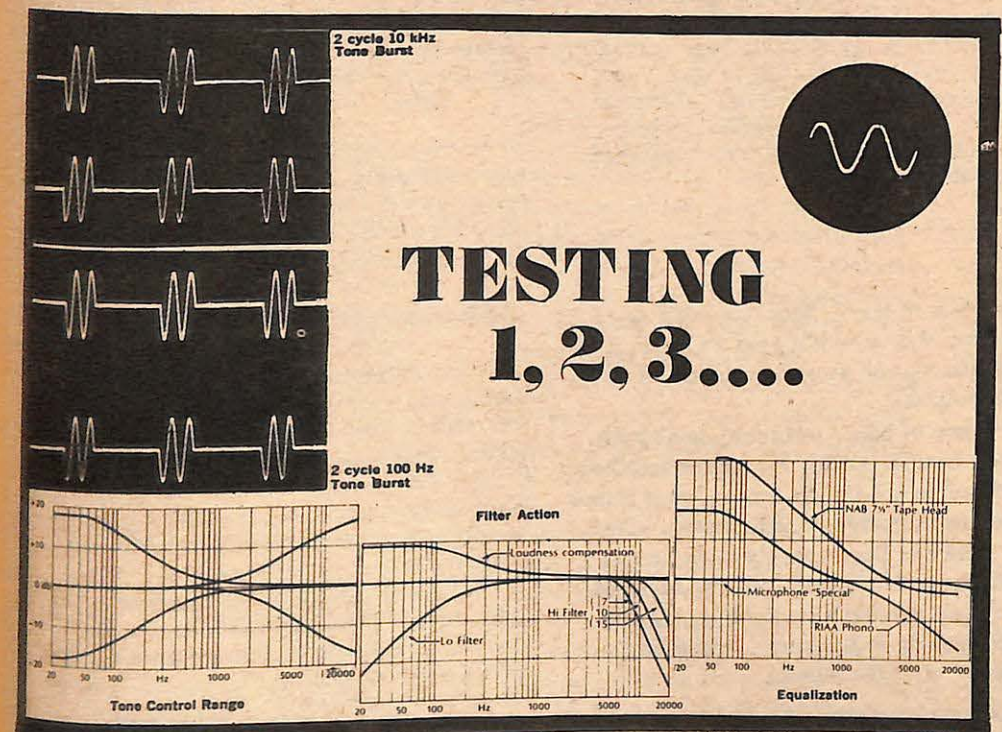
Single Suffering

People who don't get married, for whatever the reason, experience the greatest isolation of all. In a country of 200 million people, the unmarried person may not be able to find friends, may not have a group of people to "fit" into. A recent article in the **Register** had suggestions for the elderly single woman. It said that she is probably so used to loneliness that she has learned not to mind it - or to live with it.

The implication was that the only way she could not be lonely would be if she had a family of her own. But, as I have just said, the family doesn't ensure an end to loneliness. In other words, the spinster is a lonely outcast, because as a single person she cannot be part of the coupled world around her. What she really lacks is a slot to fit into. As a single woman she may have no companionship, but the family tends not to provide real companionship. The situation is quite a bind.

The question, it seems to me, is how to build real loving, supportive relationships in life. It is not sufficient to assume that the family is either the place where real loving relationships exist or where they ought to exist.

This is an enormous topic, and this article can only serve as a brief introduction to what may be wrong about the present family structure. In following articles there will be more in-depth treatment of matters touched on here.



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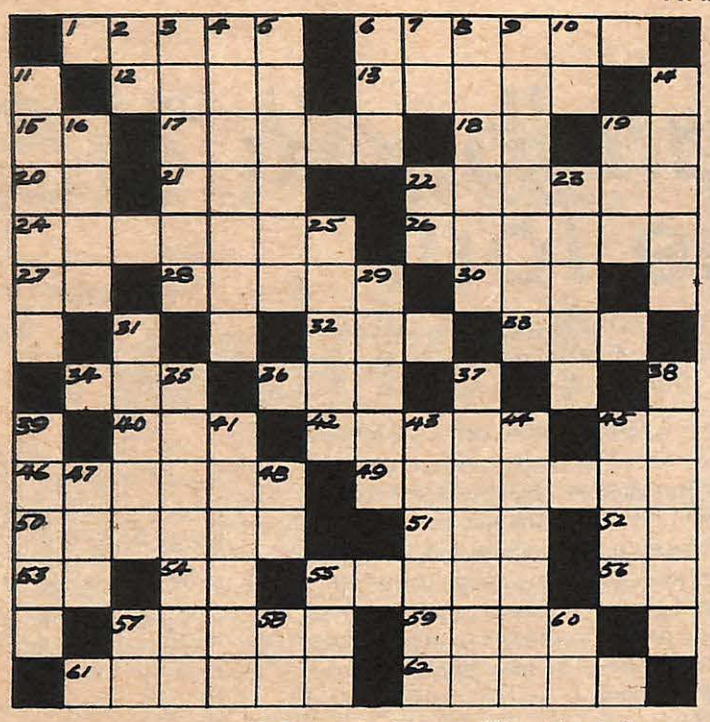
People Puzzle

Look for completed puzzle in next issue of **Modern Times**. *First reader to bring in a completed copy will receive one free subscription.*

by Lou Relin



ACROSS

1. Sentenced to 30 years, this victim in the Rosenberg Case was recently released.
6. Current President of the United Nations.
12. Fascist German party member under 8 DOWN.
13. Strip-mining and a heavy downpour caused this to bury a schoolhouse in which scores of children were entrapped and died.
15. Exclamation of pain.
17. Grass-like marsh vegetation.
18. "Idiot-Box" (abbrev.).
19. The most important word in Hamlet's soliloquy on suicide.
20. Blood factor negative is hazardous to normal human birth.
21. One of two used in a winter sport.
22. See 39 DOWN.
24. "The Philistines were routed and the people (of David) did _____."
26. The New York squatter who takes over an apartment in an abandoned building considers himself one.
27. A winner, usually, of an election.
28. "____ nothing is as it _____."
30. Company controlling vast variety of communications items and systems (abbrev.).
32. "Wobbly" organization (abbrev.).
33. Prefix denoting habitat, environment, or domestic relations.
34. Familiar first name of a Cuban hero and South American martyr.
36. Hebrew judge and high priest; a Yale-man.
40. Suffix (pl.) used with some astral bodies and epic poems.
42. Chemical, like ethyl or methyl, sometimes called ethereal salt or compound ether.
45. A college degree (abbrev.)
46. One of the 3 bears' porridge was _____ hot.
49. West African country whose capital is Dakar.
50. Ejection of 27 ACROSS.
51. An alphabetical sequence like ABC or XYZ.
52. Roman numerals for 900.
53. National organization in charge of directing the public to bomb shelters when THEY push the red button (abbrev.).
54. In other words (abbrev.).
55. King guillotined by the Jacobins.
56. In O'Neill's "Strange Interlude," Nina says, "Why is God called ? God must be a woman."
57. Gateway (Sp.)
59. French proverb: "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Trans.: "Shame to him who ____ thinks."
61. Investigator of sex practices in the U.S.
62. Vladimir Ilyitch _____.

DOWN

2. Rock turns lots of kids ___.
3. Chaliapin, Christoff, Flagello, and Siepi.
4. Biblical character who "saw a wheel" in the sky.
5. Czech town completely destroyed by 12 ACROSS (pl.) in reprisal for the assassination of a gauleiter.
6. Socialists believe that all resources must be for ____, not for profit.
7. Confidential tidbit (colloq. abbrev.).
8. Schickelgruber, Der Fuhrer.
9. The Wehrmacht's _____through Russia ended at Stalingrad.
10. Direction (abbrev.) of Hanoi in relation to Pnompenh.
11. _____-LaGuardia Bill against anti-labor yellow dog contracts.
14. Radioactive fallout is due to nuclear _____.
16. "If not now, _____?"
19. Hebrew equivalent of Irish O', Polish ski, and Russian off.
22. Anti-destroyer vessel in W.W.2 (abbrev.).
23. Organization set up to guard the legal rights of an American ethnic group (abbrev.).
25. First name of author of "J'Accuse" attacking French "Pentagon" in Dreyfus case.
29. WilliamTell was the 14th C. _____ legendary hero in the liberation movement against the imperialistic Austrian government.
31. See 39 DOWN.
35. The first _____ of the Guttenburg Bible sold at auction for over a million dollars.
37. Thoughtful, in deep concentration.
38. Mitchell P. _____, the Joe McCarthy of the 20's.
39. This anti-Vietnam War spokesman, when challenged: "How do we get our boys out of Vietnam?" retorted: "In _____" (22 ACROSS) "and in _____"(31 DOWN)– "the way we sent them."
41. Agnew _____ at militant college students and Nixon calls them bums.
43. Site of a critical battle in the Spanish Civil War.
44. Much-advertised ingredient of a "breath-sweetening" tablet.
45. Master of the fugue.
47. Contraceptive device (abbrev.).
48. Synonym for magnificent (abbrev.) as applied to world conqueror Alexander.
55. "____ of the Last Minstrel."
57. The area of a circle is πr^2.
58. You (Fr., Sp., It., Lat.)
60. Chinese land measure; also chemical symbol for the lightest metal.

Panther Trial

Witnesses Pressured To Prove 'Conspiracy

by Peter O'Connell

Recent testimony in the trial of Black Panther Party member Lonnie McLucas on charges related to the murder of Alex Rackley indicate that police have strongly pressured McLucas to say that a high-level murder conspiracy existed. The authorities hope to prove that some kind of "chain of command" passed from Bobby Seale to Landon Williams and Rory Hithe to George Sams to Warren Kimbro and Lonnie McLucas and that this almost mystical "chain" conspired to kill Alex Rackley.

But so far it seems that even when the state gets someone like Warren Kimbro to turn state's witness, it cannot get him to testify about a conspiracy that never existed.

McLucas was arrested in Salt Lake City, Utah, in June 1969 and held five days without a lawyer. Police questioned him continuously, even on the plane back to Connecticut, with FBI agents and the New Haven police alternating in the questioning. They told McLucas that others had already made statements against him, that they had "an iron-clad case" against him. They told him that it wouldn't matter if he said anything anyway.

As a result of all this pressure, McLucas, who maintained his innocence then and still does now, agreed to answer some questions. Sergeant Vincent DiRosa of the New Haven Police Department recorded the questioning.

The defense tried to block DiRosa's testimony on the grounds that McLucas' arrest was illegal since wiretapping had been used. Two FBI agents were subpoenaed. The defense planned to ask them if they had used wiretap evidence to arrest McLucas. The defense wanted to know if the taps showed McLucas had indeed made the call to Hartford asking for a gunman, as Warren Kimbro alleged he had.

But instead of getting two FBI agents, the defense got a U.S. Attorney, who said he was "making a special appearance for the United States Government in this case." The federal goverment, he explained, wished to invoke its "executive power under the Constitution" by refusing to testify. He claimed that the defense subpoenas were "an attempt to open the FBI files to complete looting and rummaging." Defense attorney Koskoff countered by saying that it was "outrageously unfair for the FBI to testify for the state in this case but not for the defense." Judge Harold Mulvey, a former Connecticut Attorney-General, quashed the FBI subpoenas.

Mulvey's action cleared the way for DiRosa to play his tapes. The tapes record Lonnie McLucas being asked one leading question after another. It turned out that the tape recorder was stopped continually for "off the record" discussions. These "off the record" discussions could have been threats. McLucas' voice sounds awful on the tapes: completely despairing and washed out after his five-day ordeal with the police and FBI men. This tape was the first and perhaps the only time the jury will hear Lonnie McLucas' voice.

On the tape, McLucas does state that he was forced by George Sams--in fear for his life--to fire a shot into Rackley's dead body after Kimbro had killed him. But despite the strong pressure on him, Lonnie McLucas refused to give in to DiRosa's demand that he say a conspiracy existed between Seale, Williams, Hithe, and other members of the Black Panther Party to kill Rackley.

Testimony from the Tapes

The following key excerpt from the tape shows that even under extreme pressure McLucas denied that any conspiracy to kill Rackley existed.

DiRosa: *Were they talking about infiltrators?*
McLucas: *No, they were talking about the Panther paper, and getting it distributed faster.*
DiRosa: *Did they talk about infiltrators?*
McLucas: *No.*
DiRosa: *That isn't what you told me yesterday.*
McLucas: *I'm telling you the truth. What else can I do?*
DiRosa: *Did they eventually talk about infiltrators?*
McLucas: *Not while I was there.*
DiRosa: *You told me Seale was told Rackley was under house arrest.*
McLucas: *I told you I can't get everything word for word.*
DiRosa: *Was Seale informed about the torture of Rackley?*
McLucas: *Not that I heard.*
DiRosa: *What happened next on the night of the murder?*
McLucas: *Rory and Landon left, and then George Sams began issuing orders. He said "What I say from now on is orders from national headquarters." He said we were going to let Rackley go. He told Rackley that he should have cooperated, and he wouldn't have gotten the hot water. George told him that he was going to be kicked out of the Party.*

So even a statement made under pressure and leading questioning failed to implicate any of the nine New Haven Panther defendents in a conspiracy to murder Alex Rackley.

Authorities Let Sams Off Easy

If the authorities are able to develop their conspiracy charges as they wish, they will be able to put a whole chapter and several high leaders of the Black Panther Party in jail and prevent them from doing their work. The state is attempting to ensure the success of its conspiracy charges by treating George Sams in a different way than the remaining defendants. Though all witnesses have described Sams as the prime mover behind the whole tragedy, he has been allowed to bargain for a lighter sentence.

As one observer of the McLucas trial commented: "The New Haven Police, State's Attorney, and the FBI don't really care thatAlex Rackley, a Black Panther, was murdered. If they did, they would put 'Crazy George' Sams on trial. All the police and the prosecution are really interested in is political repression."

Trial Spectator Harrassed

The Panther trial is being held in such a small courtroom (30 spectators) and police are so tense that incidents occur before almost every court session. Recently a trial spectator, S.D., was put behind bars after he went ahead of a couple of people in line for admittance to the courtroom, even though he had the permission of the people in front of him.

An officer of the law grabbed of his shoulder and told him to get to the end of the line. He started to walk back after arguing that he had been given permission by those in front of him to move up. He then turned and told the officer, "Ok, I'm going, but keep your hands off me." At this point the officer pulled once again at S.D.'s shoulder and three cops jumped on him from behind, twisting both his arms.

'Crazy George'...

Continued from page 2

the state doctor said that Sams had told him he had learned to play chess in jail. Theodore Koskoff, Attorney for Panther Lonnie McLucas now on trial alone, asked whether the doctor believed everything Sams had told him. Miller replied that he was aware of Sams' history and that he had no reason not to believe him. Koskoff asked whether Miller had considered the drugs Sams has been taking. Miller had not checked the prison medical record, but he was sure that the drugs (tranquilizers, pain killers, skin medication, darvon, phenobarbitol, and a central nervous system depressant) would have made no difference.

Exam A "Shortcut"

The examination was, to quote Dr. Miller, a "short cut to verify my own clinical evaluation." The examination took only two hours. It is the basis of this two-hour short cut that Bobby Seale has been in jail for a year. On this basis, also, he may lose his freedom, or his life.

Sams has taken the stand in the trial of Lonnie McLucas and delivered testimony which contradicts most of what the other witnesses (several of whom are former Panthers who have plea-bargained) have said.

All of these witnesses, Loretta Luckes, Warren Kimbro, and Frances Carter (a Panther who has not plea-bargained but was given immunity to testify), agree on Sams' role in the death of Alex Rackley. They each named him as the most cruel, the most powerful (he had the gun), the most brutal person in the group. The othersspoke of Lonnie as dressing Rackley's wounds.

Testimony Contradictory

Sams' version is that he was helpless, obeying orders he had received from on high against his own inclinations. He says that Warren Kimbro told Rackley to stay after Sams gave him money for a bus and told him to leave. Sams says that *he* (not Lonnie McLucas) put cold water on Rackley and that he wanted to take him to the hospital.

Some of Sams' testimony is a bit difficult to understand. He mentioned being ordered to kill Illinois leader "Fred Hamilton" (presumably Fred Hampton, killed by police in December) because he was a counter-revolutionary. He also involved attorney William Kunstler by saying he was "put up in Kunstler's lady friend's house" after the murder.

Crossexamination has barely begun, but Sams has already revealed that he has consulted with Sergeant DiRosa of the New Haven police "dozens of times" about his testimony. Sams' memory, like Warren Kimbro's, has improved immensely since last summer, and he now remembers a great number of details which he didn't recall then, details which supposedly incriminate Lonnie McLucas.

Discriminacion Contra Hispanos

A traves de un ano trabajando como visitadora social hispana para la Oficina de Relocalizacion de Familias, sita en la Ave. Davenport No. 201, fui testigo en mas de una ocasion de como la ignorancia y prejuicio de muchos y la insensibilidad de ciertas oficinas oficiales hace que los hispanos sean tratados, y se sientan, ciudadanos de segunda clase.

Pero las dificultades con que tropiezo diariamente en mi traea a favor de mis clientes tuvieron una expresion insospechadamente seria al descubrir que en la Oficina de. Seguro Social se rechazaba para Medicare a los ciudadanos elegibles nacidos en Puerto Rico con menos de cinco anos de residencia en US' continental. Es decir, se los trataba como inmigrantes extranjeros.

Que sols fue un hecho aislado es dificil de aceptar pues el caso que me toco presenciar fue el de una anciana puertorriquena de 75 anos de edad, rechazada terminantemente dos veces, en un interfalo de tres o mas meses entre una y otra vez, y sin que quedara constancia de su paso por la Oficina. Es muy posible que muchos otros solicitantes elegibles, de los cuales no se conserva registro, hayan sido rechazados con el mismo erroneo argumento.

El resultado, discriminacion en perjuicio de los puertorriquenos, es dificil de justificar por ignorancia de la ley, en primer lugar porque dicha ignorancia no es excusa ante ningun tribunal? en segundo lugar, porque la persona encargada de dar ese tipo de informacion se supone este entrenada especificamente para esto, o sea capaz de consultar las fuentes aprpiadas.

No cabe ninguna duda que ante una queja que ya ha sido efectuada advirtiendo la gravedad del hecho, la Oficina de Seguro Social hara cuanto pueda para corregir su falta. Sin embargo, esto nos abre os ojos para una serie de medidas que los hispanos de nuestra ciudad, a traves de nuestras organizaciones, debemos tomar como objetivos de maxima urgencia.

Estos son: 1. Insistir hasta que la Oficina de Seguro Social y cualquier otra oficina publica cuente con los empleados de habla hispana convenientemente preparados para satisfacer las necesidades de la extensa comunidad hispanoamericana del area de New Haven, y traduzcan al espanol todo material de informacion referente a servicios sociales. 2. Ensenar a todos y cada uno de los miembros de nuestra comunidad a insistir tenazmente en sus derechos cuando adviertan que la ley no se comple. 3. Tratar empenosamente de localizar a todos cuantos pudieron ser perjudicados por la informacion incorrecta que desaprensivamente se suministro en la Oficina de Seguro Social.

Necesita ayuda?

SI UD. SABE DE ALGUN PUERTORRIQUENO A QUIEN SE LE HAYA NEGADO 'MEDICARE' O ALGUN OTRO BENEFICIO DE SEGURO SOCIAL PORQUE NO TENIA 5 ANOS DE RESIDENCIA POR FAVOR HAGANOSLO SABER' Llame a la Sra. Beatriz Lande, visitadora social de habla hispana, me telefono en la Oficina de Relocalizacion de Familias es: 436-2277, o llame directamente a la organizacion hispana 'Junta for Progressive Action' cuyo telefono es 624-6679.

Yale Hiere A Grupo Comunal

La pagina en espanol de Modern Times ha publicado articulos sobre diversos grupos en New Haven y como sirven a la gente. En el ultimo numero escribimos acerca de la agencia antipobreza de New Haven (CPI) y demostramos que no apoyan programas que ayudan a la gente. Antes, escribimos acerca de los burocratas de New Haven y como promueven discriminacion y tratan a la gente condesdeno.

Tambien hemos escrito extensamente sobre la universidad de Yale. Un articulo fue sobre la experiencia de una hispana que trabajaba en una cafeteria de Yale; describio como las condiciones ahi se caracterizan por trato brutal y salarios bajos (esto es de especial importancia para nosotros dado que tantos hispanos tienen trabajos en restaurantes). El siguiente articulo sobre la Black Coalition es un ejemplo mas de como Yale trabaja para privar a la gente de programas muy necesarios.

Vernon Moore renuncio como director ejecutivo de la Coalicion Negra (Black Coalition) despues de menos de 3 meses en ese puesto. En su lugar, dijo, 'el interes real de la Coalicion ha sido el proteger a Yale de pagar impuestos a la ciudad de New Haven.'

Moore dijo que 'la Coalicion es un vehiculo, en concepto, para resolver algunos de estos problemas. Pero se reduce a algunas gentes ejecutivas.' Moore dijo que estos ejecutivos no pueden atacar a la universidad de Yale porque ganan $12,000 o mas anuales y gran parte de este dinero depende de Yale. 'La gente esta frenada por ello.'

Tambien critico a Yale por haber renegado de su promesa de reunir $1000,000 al ano por diez anos para que la Coalicion los administre. Yale modifico la promesa a $10,000 al ano por tres anos. Moore dijo, 'ni modo pero asi es como el Sr. Brewster (Presidente de Yale) se salio del aprieto.'

Inscripciones abiertas para Hispanos

Se quejo de que Yale no ha demostrado su envolvimiento con la comunidad. Una manera de que la institucion demuestre su interes - sugiere Moore - es organizando programas para estudiantes en New Haven. Menciono la posibilidad de que la universidad de colegiatura gratis a los 6 mejores estudiantes de New Haven. Otra idea es tener una politica de inscripcion abierta para 15 o 20 estudiantes negros y portorriquenos de New Haven.

Moore alabo al Black Panther Party por 'senalar a la gente como las cortes tratan a los negros en este pais.' Acuso a la Coalicion de no ayudar a 'exhibir la conducta del departamento de policia de New Haven, aunque necesita ser exhibida? no exhibe lo que pasa en el juicio de las Panteras Negras o en todo el sistema judicial. Yo, como individuo no puedo ser parte de ello.'

Colonia en Revolucion

Portorriqueños En Los E.U.

Este es el segundo de 3 articulos sobre Puerto Rico. Este trata sobre la emigracion portorriquena a los Estados Unidos.

La emigracion de la isla a las areas urbanas de la costa este ha sido una manera en que el sistema trata de mitigar los efectos del desempleo en la isla y de proporcionar una fuerza laboral domestica. Miles de portorriquenos, dos tercios de ellos mujeres, emigraron a Nueva York en los 40s, 50s, y 60s y encontraron trabajo en las industrias de vestido y servicios. Incapaces de hablar ingles, discriminados en su trabajo, principalmente en companias no sindicalizadas (Muchas en Harlem y East Harlem en donde se explota al trabajador negro y portorriqueno) devengando salarios exorbitantemente bajos - tanto como $45 a la semana.

Los 600,000 portorriquenos de Nueva York estan al fondo del mercado laboral. En el Harlem oriental o espanol, el desempleo es 10%. El ingreso familiar medio anual en la comunidad es $3310, comparado con el la ciudad de $6098. Las condiciones son similares en los otros principales ghettos portorriquenos - El lower East Side y el sur de Bronx.

Los portorriquenos, junto con los negros, tienen las peores viviendas. Desde 1945 en East Harlem, la construccion de viviendas para gente de bajos ingresos ha proporcionado 10,000 unidades, pero durante este proceso fueron destruidas 18,000 unidades. En el South Bronx, donde solamente se han construido 74 nuevos edificios desde 1929, ha sido el basurero adonde portorriquenos echados de otras areas han ido a parar al ser expropiadas sus propiedades por financieros, el gobierno municipal o universidades para especulacion, renovacion urbana o expansion.

Los portorriquenos tambien han sido sistematicamente mal educados y programados para carreras en el ejercito o la industria del vestido. Analfabetos en dos idiomas, jovenes portorriquenos de segunda generacion constituyen el 30% de la poblacion en escuelas secundarias vocacionales en Nueva York y solamente 13% de la poblacion en escuelas secundarias academicas. Solo el 3% de sus hermanos en escuela secundaria alcanzan a ingresar a college. Mientras que ven la creciente conciencia en la juventud negra y la comunidad negra de la necesidad de una lucha de liberacion negra para controlar las instituciones que opremen a la gente como parte de la lucha revolucionaria en America, no ven un desarrollo revolucionario en su propia comunidad. En su lugar, ven miles de programas antipobreza y sus agentes constantemente arguyendo als diferencias entre la cultura y tradicion estable del portorriqueno en contraste con el negro, fomentando antagonismo entre los grupos de gente oprimida. No ven ningun grupo, con excepcion del Black Panther Party, que reconoce la necesidad de toda la gente de color, como el sector mas oprimido de la sociedad americana, para encabezar la lucha de clases en este pais, para lograr la liberacion en las colonias internas del blanco pais materno.

Liberan un Hospital

'Mi tia murio de una transfusion de sangre equivocada.'

'La madre de mi amigo murio de hepatitis por una aguja sucia.'

'Mi hermano se fracturo un brazo y tuvo que esperar 2 horas en la antesala antes que viniera un doctor.'

Estos comentarios son de muchachos todos menores de 12 anos, y todos portorriquenos. Habia 12 sentados en una mesa en el salon comedor del hospital Lincoln, participando en una clase de educacion politica organizada por Denise Oliver, Ministro de Finanzas del partido Young Lords.

(El Young Lords es un grupo portorriqueno activo en Harlem, Bronx y Newark. El hospital Lincoln se encuentra situado en un area industrial en el sur del Bronx en la ciudad de Nueva York, al borde de uno de los mas grandes y peores ghettos portorriquenos de la ciudad.)

A las 5:30 esa manana, un grupo de 200 Portorriquenos, miembros de los Young Lords, trabajadores y pacientes del Hospital Lincoln ocuparon el hospital. Entre sus demandas estan servicios de medicina preventiva a domicilio, control sanitario, nutricion, adiccion a drogas, cuidado materno-infantil, cuidado infantil diurna y servicios para ciudadanos ancianos, una oficina permanente para atender 24 horas al dia problemas emocionales y $140 salario minimo a los trabajadores.

En papeletas dadas a la prensa se explico la ocupacion del hospital. 'El Hospital Lincoln no es mas que una carniceria donde se mata a los pacientes y se explota a los trabajadores que sirven a estos pacientes. Esto es principalmente porque Lincoln existia dentro de un sistema capitalista que solo esta interesado en las ganancias. Pero aun este sistema trato de eliminar esta carniceria condenando al edificio hace 25 anos.

'Ahora estamos preparados para mostrar que al hacer que el hospital sirva las necesidades de la gente, esta es la manera en que instituciones funcionan en una sociedad socialista.'

Deficiente Trabajo de Inspectores

A principios de Julio de este ano, uno de nuestros inspectores fue al 3er piso de 58 Monroe St. para checar una queja de una mujer que vive ahi (Monroe St. esta en Fair Haven donde habitan varios portorriquenos). La queja era que uno de sus ninos fue mordido por una rata. Encontramos que en efecto habia sucedido y el nino requirio atencion medica.

Al inspecionar el departamento lo encontramos en condiciones deplorables. La pintura estaba descascarada en el cuarto de los ninos y habia un enorme agujero en la pared del otro cuarto.

El departamento habia sido inspeccionado el 6 de marzo de 1969 y encontramos las mismas condiciones. En marzo de 1969 nuestra inspeccion del departamento arriba mencionado a la Division of Neighborhood Improvement, en una de sus formas.

El 15 de Julio de 1970 el departamento fue nuevamente inspeccionado y se encontraba en las mismas condiciones. En mas una llamada al DNI revelo que no tenian conocimiento de las violaciones existentes.

Esto comprobo una vez mas que alguien no hace su trabajo en estas agencias para ver que las viviendas se manfengan deacuerdo con ciertos standards.

Creemos que si los inspectores hicieran correctamente su trabajo desde el principio, esta mujer y otras en su situacion no tendian que buscar ayuda de mas de una agencia.

On The Job The Life of a Welfare Worker

by Pat Thornburg

The major requirement for becoming a caseworker for the State of Connecticut is a B.A. degree—in any subject: art, math, biology. A little psychology also helps.

The state is required by law to list any job openings publicly and to accept all applications which meet the minimum job standards. An application can be obtained by writing to the State Department of Welfare in Hartford, or may be picked up at any State Unemployment Office.

Once the application is filled out and sent in, the applicant must wait for an available date on which a state examination is scheduled. This wait is sometimes three to five months. While you are waiting to be scheduled for the exam, an interview is usually held in the local office of the city you are interested in. At the interview you will be asked such questions as, "Would you object to working under a Negro supervisor." It was my impression that if I answered yes, I would not be assigned to a black supervisor. Yet 50% of the welfare rolls are black.

Taking the Tests

The exam is held in Hartford and takes approximately three hours. The questions are general, mostly multiple-choice. You must receive a score of 70 or better to be accepted. If you pass the exam, your name is put on a rotating list by number score. If and when they arrive at your name, they will send you a letter offering a position. If your score is in the 90's, you may receive your letter relatively soon. In a month or two. But if your score is lower you may wait forever because each time the exam is given (and the state requires it be given a number of times a year), the new scores are integrated with the old scores

After nine months on the list, your name is automatically removed, and you must reapply and take the exam again.

Assuming you get through all this red tape and are hired, you are sent to Hartford for a two-week indoctrination period. You are observed thoroughly, and "troublemakers" are spotted and recorded. By definition, a "troublemaker" is one who questions the validity of any state policy or attitude. Determining what is expected of a caseworker can be frustrating.

Filling the Forms

You will discover if you are in ADC (Aid to Dependent Children), that you are responsible for 60 to 80 families or more. This responsibility is never adequately defined. Basically you are responsible for seeing to it that each family in your caseload receives a regular check on the 1st and 16th of every month. If checks are lost or stolen you must send the proper message to the right person on an appropriate form. There are so many restrictions surrounding a lost check that often the caseworker can do nothing about it. This means the client and her family may be without food.

This means you will spend four days a week filling out forms and requests and explaining to irate and deeply frustrated clients why requests have been turned down. One day a week you venture, by decrepit state car, into the "field." This means you are explaining in person why clients' requests have been turned down.

Clients are allowed certain items of furniture and household articles. They are constantly requesting these items because the state allows so little money for them ($95 for a bed, $75 for a washing machine), that they frequently break down. There are time requirements set by the state for purchasing items. For example, sheets may only be requested and granted once a year, but in addition to this, a full report must be made and written into the clients' record as to the condition of the clients' present sheets.

While you sit helplessly staring at your hands, you listen to dispair, hunger poverty, lovelessness, hatred, loneliness, hostility, pain, and ignorance. Then you go back to your office and write up your "home visit" in terms of what the state is interested in: housekeeping ability; cleanliness of children; reliable rent payments; secret income, yes/no; man in the house, yes/no.

Continued on page 12

Events

Tues.-Fri.: Trial of Lonnie McLucas, 10am-1pm, 2pm-5pm. New Haven Superior Court, Church and Elm Sts.

Aug. 14, 15, 21, 22, 28, 29, Fri.-Sat.: Plays and music. New American Theatre Ensemble. 10 pm, 11:15 pm. 217 Park St.

Aug. 14-15, Fri.-Sat.: Survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings discuss war and peace. New England Committee for Nonviolent Action farm. Voluntown, Conn. $5 in advance. $12 contribution.

Aug. 15, Sat.: People's Free Clothing Program Openhouse Concerning the Trial of the New Haven Nine. Speaker: Big Man. Black Panther Party, 35 Sylvan Ave. 12-8 pm.

Aug. 15, Sat.: Peter O'Connell of Coalition for Defense of the Panthers and David Brown of Committee for Nonviolent Action discuss history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven Panther case. Noon-2 pm. WINF Radio. Phone-in.

Aug. 16, 23, Sun.: *New Haven Women's Liberation meetings. 7:30 pm. 148 Orange St.*

Aug. 16, Sun.: Opening day of Marcus Garvey Free Festival. Buses to Harlem for Marcus Garvey Parade leave from Vanguard Teen Center, 179 Shelton Ave. Call 562-0151, ext. 537.

Aug. 17, Mon.: Marcus Garvey Free Festival National and Local Gospel and Spiritual Talent Night. Vanguard Teen Center, 179 Shelton Ave. 7 pm. Call 562-0151, ext. 537.

Aug. 18, Tues.: Marcus Garvey Free Festival. Malcolm X League basketball game. Block Dance featuring Souls of Distinction. Vanguard Teen Center, 179 Shelton Ave. 7 pm. Call 562-0151, ext. 537.

Aug. 18, 25, Tues.: New Haven Gay Liberation Front open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale. 7 pm.

Aug. 19, Wed.: Rally to Free All Political Prisoners. March from Black Panther Party Free Medical Clinic, 156 Dixwell Ave., to Superior Court House. Noon.

Aug. 19, 26, Wed.: Environmental Offensive dinners and discussions. 5:30pm. Call 624-4254.

Aug. 19, 26, Wed.: Yoga class. Yoga center, 750 Elm St. 6 pm.

Aug. 19, 26, Wed.: *Free nutrition class conducted by Edith Zarafis. 750 Elm St. 7:45 pm.*

Aug. 19, Wed.: Marcus Garvey Free Festival Black Citywide Talent Show. Dance featuring W.B. & the Jammers. Vanguard Teen Center, 179 Shelton Ave. 7 pm. Call 562-0151, ext. 537.

Aug. 20, Thurs.: Marcus Garvey Free Festival African Fashion Show and Plays. Black Panther Party presents film *Staggerlee.* Dance featuring Exotic Flames of Blackness. Vanguard Teen Center, 179 Shelton Ave. 7 pm. Call 562-0151, ext. 537.

Aug. 21, Fri.: Marcus Garvey Free Festival African Dances, Plays, Poetry. Le Roi Jones Spirit House Players, Black Celebration 3, Yale Black Ensemble, Au Naturel. Vanguard Teen Center, 179 Shelton Ave. 7 pm. Call 562-0151, ext. 537.

Aug. 20, 27, Thurs.: Women and Their Bodies Course. 425 College St. 8 pm.

Aug. 20, 27, Thurs.: *How They Made It.* New America Theatre Ensemble. Studio Theatre, 217 Park St. 8 pm.

Aug. 21-23, Fri.-Sat.: Workshops on auto mechanics, carpentry, electrical repairs. New England Committee for Nonviolent Action farm. Voluntown, Conn. $5 in advance, $12 contribution.

Aug. 26, Wed.: *Women's Festival on the Lower Green. Information booths, rap circles, childcare center, guerrilla theater, karate, music, dances, speakers. 11am-7pm.*

Aug. 28, Fri.: *The Sacco-Vanzetti Story.* New America Theatre Ensemble. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 620 Chapel St. 8 pm.

Aug. 28-30, Fri.-Sat.: Workshops for men and women on breadbaking, canning, and freezing. New England Committee for Nonviolent Action farm. Voluntown, Conn. $5 in advance, $12 contribution.

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Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-Church; Deegan-Hope, State-Elm; Bread & Roses, 538 State; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College; SNETCO, George.

Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-mor's, Congress-Hallock; Ann's Restaurant, Davenport-Baldwin; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Orchard Pharmacy, corner Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West; Martinez Grocery, Hallock; Espada Variety, Washington-Cedar; Fusco Grocery, Washington-Barclay; Los Hermanoz, Washington-Morris. Anthony's, Howard—Sylvan; Cross Road Market, Columbus-Arch.

Allingtown: Paceoni's Pharmacy; Imperial Luncheonette.

Broadway: Yale Co-op; Whitlock's

East Haven: Ann's Grocery, Cozy Beach; Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Pl.; Metcalf Drugs, Main-High.

Annex: Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

Hamden: Dixwell Novelties, Dixwell-Dudley; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding; Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell;

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggetts, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; West End Market, Wagner Pl-Elm St., Campbell Drug, West Shore Parkade.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Shelton Pharmacy, corner Read; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel's Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; J. Hines Morning Grocery, Shepherd-Huntington; Bob's Market, Dixwell—Division; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy.

State-Orange: Campion's Market, Foster-Willow; Standard Food Market, 852 State St.; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange; Rivera's Market, State-Bishop; Tinker Shop, Whitney-Trumbull.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Lake Place; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster;

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; VIP Sandwich Shop, 56 Fairview; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain Central.

West Hills: Sam's Market, Harper Ave.-Valley St.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Edgewood-Dwight; Howe Food Basket, corner Edgewood; Brand X, Chapel-Day; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, corner Greenwood.

Whalley: Renaissance, 45 Whalley; Chuck's, Whalley, Winthrop; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; Whalley SPA, corner Norton; Ben Smith Pharmacy, Whalley-Hobart.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Exchange, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Joe & Jessie's No. 2, Norton-George; Our Food, Chapel-Howe.